
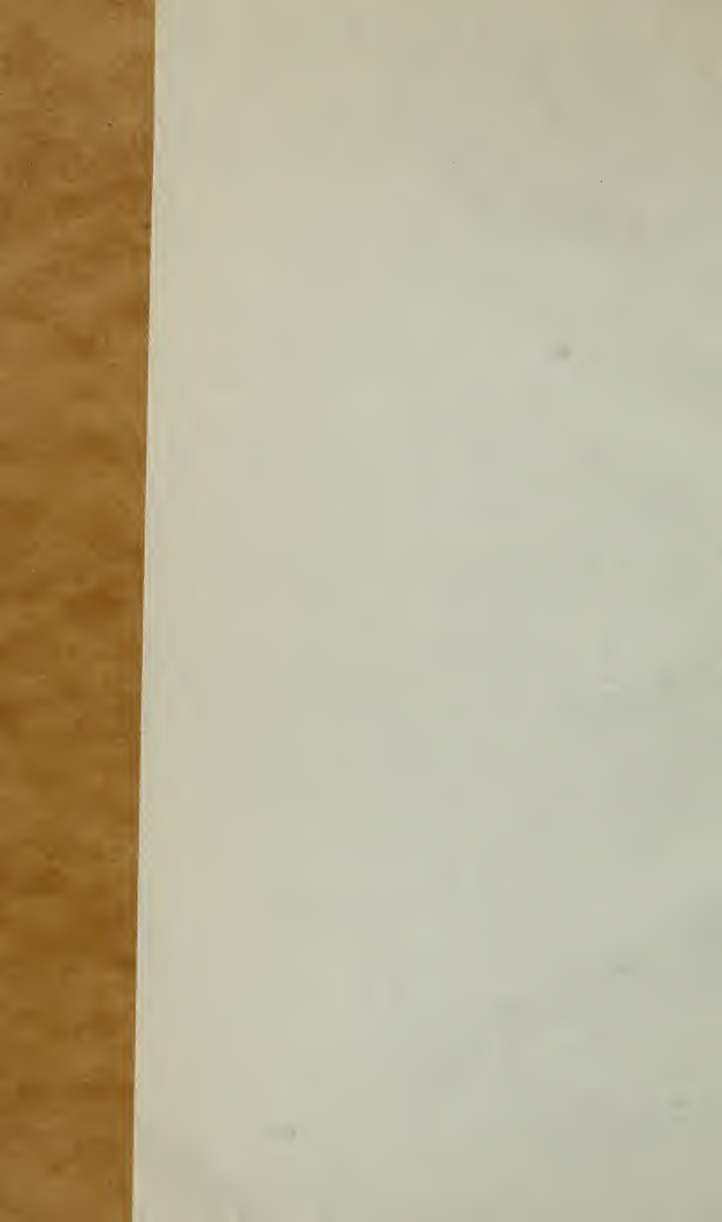


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Drake University Record

Volume III.

JUNE, 1906.

Number 2.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR
1906-1907



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DRAKE UNIVERSITY

College of Law
1906-1907

GENERAL CALENDAR OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

Fall Term, 1906.

September 17, Monday.....Fall term begins. Enrollment.
September 18, Tuesday.....Entrance examinations.
September 19, Wednesday, 8 a. m....Lectures begin.
November 28 to December 3..... Thanksgiving vacation from noon
Wednesday to Monday, 8 a. m.
December 20, Thursday, noon..... Fall term ends.

Winter Term, 1907.

January 1, Tuesday..... Winter term begins. Enrollment.
January 2, Wednesday, 8 a. m..... Lectures begin.
March 21, Thursday, noon..... Winter term ends.

Spring Term, 1907.

March 26, Tuesday.....Spring term begins.
March 27, Wednesday, 8 a. m.....Lectures begin.
June 9, Sunday, 3 p. m..... Baccalaureate sermon.
June 13, Thursday, 9:30 a. m..... Commencement exercises.

Summer Term, 1907.

June 15, Saturday.....	Summer term begins. Enrollment.
June 17, Monday... ..	Organization of classes.

Fall Term, 1907.

September 16-17..... Fall term begins. Examinations and enrollment.
September 18, Wednesday, 8 a. m....Organization of classes.

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FACULTY.

HILL McCLELLAND BELL, A. M., LL. D.,
President of the University.

CHESTER CICERO COLE, LL. D., Dean,
Professor of the Law of Personal Property, Evidence, Constitutional Law, Etc.

EDWARD BAKER EVANS, LL. M., Secretary,
Professor of the Law of Insurance, Partnership, Conveyancing, Government
Land and Tax Titles, Etc. In charge of the Practice Court.

CHARLES ASHMAN DUDLEY, LL. M.,
Professor of the Law of Equity Jurisprudence and Procedure, and Iowa Plead-
ing and Practice.

WILLIAM HARRISON McHENRY, LL. M.,
Professor of the Law of Crimes, Probate Law, and Wills.

HORATIO FREDERIC DALE, LL. M.,
Professor of the Law of Private Corporations, Common Law, and Trusts and
Trustees.

CHARLES AARON VAN VLECK, LL. M.,
Professor of the Law of Contracts, Real Property, and Bankruptcy.

FRANK IRVING HERRIOTT, Ph. D.,
International Law, Diplomacy and Foreign Relations.

WALLACE RUTHERFORD LANE, B. A., LL. B.,
Lecturer on Patent, Copyright, and Trade-Mark Law.

FRANK BROWN, A. B.,
Professor of Public Speaking.

Special Lecturers.

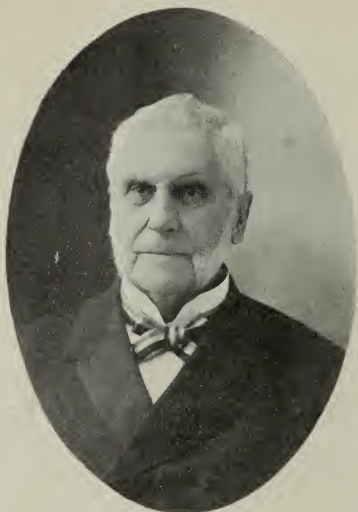
Judge Charles A. Bishop.	Judge G. S. Robinson.	Judge Geo. H. Carr.
Judge John I. Dille.	Judge Zala A. Church.	Hon. J. B. Sullivan.
Hon. W. L. Read.	N. T. Guernsey, Esq.	O. M. Brockett, Esq.
	Howard J. Clark, Esq.	

Committees of Faculty.

Classification Evans, Dale, Van Vleck
Curriculum Van Vleck, Dudley, McHenry

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Twenty-two scholarships in the Law College, good for one year's tuition,
will be awarded to honor graduates of the colleges, high schools and acad-
emies of Iowa, one in each judicial district, and two at large. For further
information, address the Secretary of the Law College.



CHESTER CICERO COLE, LL. D., Dean,

Late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Professor of the Law of Personal Property, Domestic Relations, Evidence, Agency, Commercial Law, Conflict of Laws, Constitutional Law, Federal Procedure and Interpretation of Statutes.

Chester C. Cole, the Dean of the Faculty, through his service on the bench of the Supreme Court of Iowa, his large practice at the bar, and his forty years' service as a teacher of law, and half that time as Dean of Law Faculty, have made him one of the most notable teachers of law in this country.



EDWARD BAKER EVANS, LL. M., Secretary,

Professor of the Law of Insurance, Partnership, Iowa Pleading and Practice, Conveyancing, Government Land and Tax Titles, Negligence, and Torts. In charge of the Practice Court.

Judge Evans for four years filled the important judicial position of Register of the United States Land Office at Des Moines. His extensive practice in land and other litigation and his six years' experience as professor of law, attest his qualification for his duties as professor and Secretary of the Faculty.



CHARLES ASHMAN DUDLEY, LL. M.,

Professor of the Law of Agency, Equity, Jurisprudence, and Procedure.

Mr. Dudley has been the head of one of the recognized leading firms of lawyers at the capital and the state for more than thirty-five years. His learning and reputation as a jurist are known and recognized not only in Iowa, but in the nation. His very extended experience and well-known standing at the bar assure of his fitness for his position.



WILLIAM HARRISON McHENRY, LL. B.,

Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Iowa; Professor of the Law of Crimes,
Criminal Procedure, Probate Law, Suretyship and Guaranty,
and Wills.

Judge McHenry, judge of the ninth judicial district of Iowa, is recognized as a strong and aggressive man of culture and legal learning and a judge of superior ability and discrimination. For the length of his service upon the bench, his pre-eminence as a judge is unsurpassed in Iowa or elsewhere.



HORATIO FREDERIC DALE, LL. M.,

Professor of the Law of Private Corporations, Common Law Pleading, Taxation, Trusts and Trustees, American Law, and Railway Law.

Horatio F. Dale was a member of the Iowa Code Commission, and distinguished himself therein for his great learning and discriminating accuracy. He is a most successful practitioner, and has for many years in Iowa borne the reputation of a careful, painstaking and successful lawyer.



CHARLES AARON VAN VLECK, LL. M.,

Late Assistant Attorney General of the State of Iowa; Professor of the Law
of Blackstone, Contracts, Bailment, and Carriers, Real Property,
Public Corporations, Damages, and Bankruptcy.

Mr. Van Vleck was assistant attorney general of the state of Iowa for
two terms and more; was formerly dean of a law school, and has not only
profound learning as a lawyer, but a large experience as a teacher of law.



MAIN BUILDING.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

The Iowa College of Law antedates in its origin and history, for a period of about six years, the Drake University proper, of which the College is now a department. The Law Department of the State University of Iowa had its origin in a law school organized in 1865 by Judge C. C. Cole (the present Dean of this department) and Judge George G. Wright. In 1868 that school was removed to Iowa City and made a department of the State University, Judges Cole and Wright continuing their connection with the school for several years. In 1875, upon the urgent solicitation of the citizens of Des Moines, Judge Cole, having severed his connection with the State University, organized the Iowa College of Law. During the years which followed, the school enjoyed a phenomenal success. Judge C. C. Cole had associated with him on the Faculty such men as Judge George G. Wright, United States Senator; Judge William E. Miller, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa; Judge Julius B. Bissell, late of the Court of Appeals of Colorado; Judge Seward Smith, of the United States District Court of South Dakota; Hon. John Mitchell, Judge of the District Court; Hon. John S. Runnels, Supreme Court Reporter, and others whose names and recognized ability in their profession, and whose faithful services, gave the school a most exceptionally high character and reputation.

In 1881, with the incorporation of Drake University, the College became an integral part of that institution, the Law Department of Drake University. Since 1875 the school has ranked among the best of law schools in the country, and in its more than a quarter of a century has maintained and increased its efficiency and high standing. It numbers among its nearly one thousand alumni such men as the present able Secretary of the United States Treasury, a number of judges on the bench of this state and others, numerous county attorneys, many senators and representatives, and a small army of successful and influential members of the bar in this and other states. Its past has been honorable and glorious, and, backed by the hearty support and sympathy of a loyal alumni, its future will be even more prosperous and useful.

Ever alert to increase its efficiency and promote the best interests of its students, the school has kept pace with modern professional ideas.

Its course of study, which formerly consisted of two years, was, beginning with 1901, in accordance with the recommendation of the American Bar Association, increased to a period of three years.

THE PROFESSION OF LAW.

There is no profession more noble or more honorable than that of the law; none that offers a greater reward for patient industry and honest effort; none that stands higher in the estimation of the people. From the earliest times the lawyer has left his indelible mark on history, and has been a most potent factor in the development of ethical principles and higher civili-

zation. The science of jurisprudence is the highest form of philosophy, and its influence upon the history of the world can never be over-estimated.

The legal profession offers to the well prepared and hard working student an avenue to every preferment in political life. In this country, where the people take such an active part in the affairs of government, the well-trained lawyer is ordinarily the choice of the people to represent them in every department of the state. There is good reason for this. Men may decry as much as they please what has been called "a government of lawyers," but the truth remains that there is no class of citizens more competent or better fitted for the onerous duties and responsibilities of government than are the men who have been trained in the science of the law, and who have therewith imbibed a knowledge of abstract right and justice and an ability to apply their knowledge to daily conditions in human affairs. The state owes its very existence to the ability of well-trained and able lawyers, and will always be guided and governed by their wisdom and experience.

Taken purely as a profession, the law offers the most substantial reward. True, much more is demanded to-day of the lawyer than ever before, but his ability is far better rewarded to-day than ever before. If financial success is an incentive to hard and thorough labor, then there is no other profession which offers equal remuneration. The field of law as a profession is not overcrowded to-day, in spite of the frequent statement to the contrary. Men with inadequate preparation, lack of ability, and with no talent for hard work, will always remain at the bottom, but the lawyer who possesses these will never be heard to complain that he has not enough to do and that he finds his profession over-crowded.

THE LAW AS A MEANS OF CULTURE.

It has been truly said that the science of law is based upon reason and its study is an unexcelled discipline, and it may be as truly said that for the mere purpose of culture the study of the law is unsurpassed. Its study develops a knowledge of philology to a very high degree, since the requirements of the profession can only be met by the highest precisiveness of expression. A knowledge of language qualifying for this precisiveness is aided all along the lines of its study. Further than this, there is no study or science, not even a work on logic itself singly, that affords better training or leads to higher attainments in accurate and logical thinking and writing than does the law.

THE STUDY OF LAW IN A LAW SCHOOL.

There was a time when the idea was prevalent that the best preparation for the profession of law was in "reading law" in the office of some lawyer, the more distinguished the better; and in many localities this impression still prevails. How erroneous this idea is ought to be clear at a glance. No lawyer in full practice can afford to spend his valuable time with the office student—and make of his office a recitation room. And even were he so inclined, it is by no means certain that he would benefit the student, for a knowledge of the law, a mere acquaintance with the subject matter, does not import an ability to impart the same to the student.

But there are instances when the student is compelled to spend some time of his necessary three years' course in an office. When possible, the

office work should follow the work in the law school. But where this is impossible, the student should always manage to spend at least one full year in a reputable school, thereby gaining the opportunity of systematizing his work, for it is only by systematic work that any degree of success may be attained.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

There are three great systems or methods of instruction of law, which are, to a large extent, opposed to each other, and each of which has its enthusiastic supporters and adherents. These methods are, respectively, instruction by text-book, lectures, and cases. Each method is characterized by some peculiar weakness as well as by some especial merit. There are some studies which are best adapted to the lecture method, others to either the case or text-book system.

The method of instruction in the Law Department of Drake University is a careful combination of all three of the above named systems. The experience of the Faculty of this institution has shown that the best features of all these systems can be combined to make a method which is pre-eminently successful and efficient.

In all the elementary subjects, the basis of the work is invariably carefully selected text-books. The "lecture system" here is wholly inadequate, for it requires but little co-operation on the part of the student, while the "case system" tends to deprive the student wholly of the constant supervision and guidance of his teacher and weakens his grasp on the philosophy and basic principles of the law.

In the main, the system pursued here is one of constant recitation and oral examination upon assignments of reading pursued by the student, who is called upon to state the substance of what he has read.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ADMITTED.

Each and every graduate of all the accredited academies and high schools of the state is entitled, as of right, under the regulations, to admissions without examination as a regular and classified student in the Law Department, and they are hereby invited and urged to avail themselves of this right.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION AS CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF LL. B.

Graduates or matriculates of reputable universities or colleges or graduates of state normal schools, or graduates from a high school or academy of any state approved by the University, having a course of study at least three years in extent, may be admitted to the first year without examination upon presentation of their certificates or diplomas from such universities, colleges, academies or high schools, signed by the principal or superintendent, and containing specific statements as to the amount of work done in each study. Blank certificates will be furnished upon application to the President of the University or to the University Registrar.

Applicants presenting certified grades in but a portion of the subjects required for entrance may take an examination in the remaining required subjects not later than October 1st. All other applicants who are candidates for a degree will be required to pass entrance examinations, given by the

Registrar of the University, in the following subjects: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English, and English Grammar, United States and English History, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Physics, Elementary Economics, Civil Government, and the Principles of the Government Land Surveys.

INCREASED REQUIREMENTS IN 1906-1907.

Beginning with the next year, 1907-1908, pursuant to a resolution of the Association of American Law Schools, of which this department is a charter member, the preliminary educational requirements will be extended so as to include the equivalents of a four-year high school course.

APPLICANTS UNABLE TO MEET THE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

Applicants who are unable to meet the entrance requirements will be admitted as **special** students if they can satisfy the Faculty of their fitness to pursue certain courses in Law with profit.

A special student is one who is admitted to one or more courses without being required to pass the entrance examination. He must, however, satisfy the Dean of the Faculty and the professors for whose work he registers that he possesses such academic education as will enable him to make successful use of the opportunities thus afforded. Such student will be otherwise subject to the same rules as regular students. No student can become a candidate for a degree without first complying fully with the entrance requirements of the college at least one year prior to graduation.

RULES GOVERNING ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

All examinations are given by the Registrar of the University and will be conducted in the Main Building.

Applicants may offer themselves for examination in subjects which are real equivalents of any mentioned in the foregoing requirements.

Any person expecting to enter the College of Law is advised to learn, before the opening of the term, exactly what entrance examinations he will be required to pass. He can learn this by addressing the Registrar.

Any student displaying marked illiteracy in English may at any time, by the rule of the College of Law, be required by the Faculty to take instruction in English, which will be given without extra charge.

Students will find it to their advantage to enter at the beginning of a term, and best to enter at the beginning of the fall term.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Applicants for advanced standing, either as members of the Junior or Senior class, when candidates for a degree, are expected to meet the requirements before announced, and to satisfy the Faculty upon examination that they have done sufficient work to entitle them to such advanced credit.

Those who have completed a part of the course in other law schools of reputable standing will receive credit for such work upon presentation of certificates or other satisfactory evidence.

The proficiency of the students reading in a law office is so variable that no uniform rule can be laid down with respect to the measure of advanced standing to which such students may be entitled. All depends upon the char-

acter of the work done and the personal fidelity and ability of the student. Such cases will be carefully investigated by the Faculty and due credit will be given only upon the student's passing an examination on those subjects in which he seeks the credits. Students will not be admitted to classes in advance of their time credits.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Freshman Year.

Agency, 3.	Criminal Procedure, 3.
American Law, 2.	Domestic Relations, 2.
Bailments and Carriers, 2.	Evidence, 4.
Blackstone, 4.	Partnership, 2.
Code Pleading, 3.	Personal Property, 2.
Contracts, 4.	Public Speaking, 6.
Criminal Law, 3.	Sales, 2.
	Torts, 2.

Junior Year.

Commercial Law, 3.	International Law, 6.
Common Law Pleading, 2.	Negligence, 2.
Corporations, Private, 3.	Practice Court, 11.
Damages, 2.	Probate Law, 1.
Diplomacy, 3.	Public Speaking, 6.
Equity Jurisprudence, 4.	Real Property, 3.
Equity Procedure, 2.	Suretyship and Guaranty, 1.
Government Land Titles, 1.	Trusts and Trustees, 2.

Senior Year.

Bankruptcy, 1.	Interpretation of Statutes, 1.
Conflict of Laws, 3.	Iowa Pleading and Practice, 6.
Constitutional Law, 3.	Legal Ethics, 1.
Conveyancing, 1.	Patent, Copyright and Trade-Mark Law, 1.
Corporations, Public, 1.	Practice Court, 11.
Eminent Domain, 2.	Railway Law, 2.
Extraordinary Legal Remedies, 1.	Taxation, 3.
Federal Procedure, 1.	Wills, 3.
Insurance, 2.	

The subjects in black-faced type must be completed for the degree, Bachelor of Laws. Those not in black are elective and, while generally offered, the Faculty reserves the right to withdraw any or all such courses without notice.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

Three years of study is required of all candidates for the degree of LL. B., at least one year of which must have been spent as a student in this school. The candidate for this degree must complete the course, having at least **one hundred eight** term hours of law to his credit. The candidate for a degree must be of good moral character. In case of non-resident work for this degree, the Faculty will assign the subjects to be pursued and designate one of their number with whom the student must maintain a regular corre-

spondence. Those desiring to do this work by correspondence should write to the Secretary for complete information. A candidate for graduation must be present on commencement day to receive his diploma.

COURSE FOR PRACTICING LAWYERS.

To meet the desire of practicing lawyers who are not graduates of any law school, a course has been established leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The course is designed to cover one year and is governed by the following rules:

1. To entitle one to admission to this course, he must have been admitted regularly to the bar and have been actually engaged in the practice of law for the period of at least one year, and have maintained a good standing in his profession.

2. Each applicant for a degree must pursue the course of study prescribed for him by the Faculty and pass a satisfactory examination upon the topics studied.

3. Each applicant for this degree shall present to the Dean a thesis upon some subject before selected by him and approved by the Faculty, which thesis shall substantially comply with the rules laid down respecting baccalaureate theses in the graduate course, save that it must contain not less than four thousand nor more than six thousand words, exclusive of authorities cited, and must be substantially bound for preservation in the library of the department.

Theses for this degree must be filed with the Dean not later than April 15th of the year in which the degree is applied for. The Faculty reserves the right to publish such theses should they desire.

4. Each applicant must satisfy the regular admission requirements.

The course of study for this degree is not limited to the regular curriculum, but may embrace any topic specified therein or any other or more advanced topics selected by the applicant and approved by the Faculty.

The fees for this course are the same as for the Senior year of the undergraduate course.

COMBINATION COURSE IN THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND IN THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

Students of the College of Liberal Arts who have successfully completed the work of the Junior year, and who are regularly registered as Seniors in the college, may matriculate in the College of Law of the University, and besides completing the regular work of their Senior year in the College of Liberal Arts, receive credits equal to one full year of work in the Law Department, thus enabling them to complete their professional course two years after graduation from the Collegiate Department. In order to elect such a combined course the following conditions must be complied with:

Such students must take the following subjects, aggregating eight hours a week, which are elective in the College of Liberal Arts:

Diplomacy and Foreign Relations, International Law, Blackstone, American Law, Contracts, Domestic Relations, Agency, and Evidence; two hours a week, additional from the Law Department. The remaining six hours a week required must be taken from studies in the College of Liberal Arts, and should

include subjects elected from a course embracing such subjects as Political Science, Political Economy, Sociology, Philosophy, and History. These courses are further described in the catalogue of the University and in the announcement of the College of Liberal Arts.

By a judicious arrangement of their schedule, students may thus be able to complete the work necessary for their graduation and degree in the Collegiate Department and anticipate one full year's work in the College of Law, thus reducing their college course one full year without loss or disadvantage to themselves.

BOOKS.

The student will always find it essential to the attainment of the very best results to provide himself with the necessary text-books required in his course. The Faculty, in selecting the text-books, endeavor to select such books as will be of practical use in the office of a practicing lawyer. The student thus begins early to gather about him the working tools of his profession. Especially by reason of the free marginal annotation which the thoughtful student makes in his books, recording thereby the suggestions made in class, such works become more than ordinarily valuable in subsequent practice. The student will usually save money and annoyance by not purchasing his books until he reaches the school; members of the Faculty are always ready to advise and assist the student in this respect. The text-books in the regular course may be obtained from the Secretary of the department, at a substantial discount from the publisher's prices. Students are especially encouraged to avail themselves of the exceptional library facilities elsewhere mentioned.

LIBRARIES.

The Law Department has an excellent working library of about two thousand volumes, which is being constantly and materially increased. Here may be found the complete Iowa Reports; entire Reporter System, including the Northwestern, Northeastern, Atlantic, Southern, Pacific, Southeastern and Southwestern Reports, covering all the leading cases in the Supreme Courts of every state in the Union; the Federal Reporter and Digest; the United States Supreme Court Reports; the Supreme Court Reporter; the New York Supplement; the American Digest; the American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, first and second editions; the Encyclopaedia of Pleading and Practice; Cyc.; the Lawyer's Reports, Annotated, and a large number of text-books and works of reference, thus affording the student ample library facilities within the school.

At the state capitol is the splendid and well-known state law library, containing some thirty thousand volumes, and having but few equals in this country in the richness of its collection. The library is housed in a magnificently appointed chamber on the main floor of the capitol building, and, with its quiet alcoves and reading rooms, its thoughtful and courteous attendants, it is an ideal place for study. The library is open to the students without any charge, and every facility is afforded them to pursue their ordinary college work or engage in original and special investigation.

There are few cities in this country, certainly none in the west, supplied so richly with library facilities. Besides the law libraries mentioned, the



COLE HALL.

Cole Hall, the new building for the College of Law, is a beautiful brick and stone structure about fifty feet wide by about ninety feet long. It is two stories in height and contains nine large recitation rooms, four large office rooms, a library room, an assembly room, cloak room, and all the accessories necessary in a modern college building. This structure furnishes for the department a splendid home.

Des Moines City Library, of thirty thousand volumes, which has recently been moved to its new quarters on the river front, is at the disposal of the students. The library is a general one, with splendid reading rooms, in which may be found all the American and English magazines and periodicals.

SYSTEMATIC QUIZ WORK.

Systematic quiz work, under the direction of all the members of the Faculty, will occupy a large share of the work in the spring term of the Senior year, with a view to preparing the Senior class for their bar examination. The quiz work will cover all the subjects of that examination in the most thorough manner. This course will be a most valuable one to all candidates for the bar examination, whether they have been students in the Law Department or not. It is very advisable that students who have been pursuing their studies in law offices in this city and throughout the state, and who desire to take the examination for the bar in May, enter the Law Department during the spring term, in order to obtain the above systematic review. Arrangements to this effect may be made with the Dean of the department.

CONVEYANCING.

One of the most important branches of the work of the practicing lawyer consists of the drafting of conveyances of real and personal property, wills, articles of incorporation, and co-partnership. Added to this is the necessity of being thoroughly familiar with all the forms of pleading in both the state and federal courts.

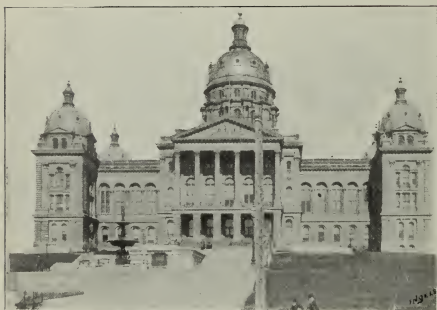
The course in Conveyancing comes during the winter term of the Senior year. It consists of actual practice in drafting instruments pertaining to the conveyancing of title to real and personal property, wills and other contracts. Particular attention is given to the technical terms employed, their significance and meaning. The lectures on the several instruments and the criticisms of papers prepared under the direction of the lecturer is of great benefit to the student.

THE PRACTICE COURT.

After the students have become sufficiently advanced, work in the Practice Court is regularly assigned them. The course is organized into three divisions, first the District Court, for all members of the Junior and Senior classes. This court is presided over by a member of the Faculty having this work exclusively in charge. The work consists of the actual trial of causes, from the commencement of the cause to the final trial, including the preparation and serving of notices, the drafting of pleadings, the production of testimony, oral argument to the court or to the jury, and written briefs filed in the cause; in short, the work is practically the same as that of the District Courts of the state of Iowa. Causes are assigned in Law, Equity, and Criminal branches, trials with and without a jury.

The second branch consists of a special course in Justice Practice, which comes during the last term of the year.

The third division is that of the Supreme Court, composed of the entire Faculty, and presided over by ex-Chief Justice C. C. Cole. This court sits on stated occasions to hear and determine appeals, the appeals being regularly



THE IOWA STATE CAPITOL.

taken from the decisions of the District Court. Any student aggrieved at the decision rendered in his case in the District Court has the right to appeal to the Supreme Court. Each Senior student is required to appeal at least one case, and take every step incident thereto, including the preparation and service of a notice of appeal; the preparing, serving and filing of the abstract; the making of typewritten arguments and briefs, with citation of pertinent authorities and oral argument thereon.

THE MODEL SENATE.

A lawyer should be a ready talker, a logical speaker, a persuasive pleader, and a keen observer of human nature. The study of the law as a means of obtaining these objects is well recognized. In addition to the regular school work of the college, the students of the Iowa College of Law have organized and conducted a society which they have named "The Model Senate." It is a permanent organization, with printed constitution and by-laws, and officers necessary to maintain and conduct its affairs. Special attention is paid to debate, public speaking and parliamentary law; each program is subject to free and unlimited criticism. As indicated by its name, it is patterned after and its proceedings follow, as nearly as possible, the United States Senate. The members are assigned to represent the several states, there being two senators from each state. Bills are regularly introduced, referred to committees, reports of committees made, the bills discussed and voted upon. The work of this organization is a potent factor in the school. It has proven of great popularity among the students and is one of the permanent institutions connected with the school.

DAILY EXAMINATIONS.

Daily oral examinations are held by each instructor in the prescribed lessons of the course. A careful record is kept of the daily work. Unexcused absences from recitations count as failures. Written examinations are held at the conclusion of each text-book or course of study. These examinations are made very searching and extensive, and are, in a large measure, a test of the student's ability to apply the knowledge which he has gained. The results of such written examinations are carefully averaged with the mark obtained in the daily recitations, the result being the student's grade in the specific subject.

No student missing a regular examination shall receive a passing grade on the full term's work unless he shall, at a later time, take the omitted examination in accordance with the rules already in force. The Registrar will refuse to record a passing term grade if the class book shows that a regular examination was missed. If a student be present during any part of an examination period, he shall not be marked absent.

BACCALAUREATE AND PRIZE THESES.

Each candidate for a degree is required to prepare and present a thesis in accordance with the following rules:

1. Each Baccalaureate thesis must be upon some narrow subject upon which the law is unsettled, disputed, or in a formative condition, and must consist of an intelligent and thorough comparison and discussion of the Eng-

lish and American cases pertaining to the subject. The thesis must not be a mere condensation of existing text-books or a repetition of work previously done by others, but must represent the independent investigation of the student.

2. The subjects for the Baccalaureate thesis may be chosen by the individual writer, subject to the approval of the Faculty. As soon as the student selects his subject, he must file the same with the Secretary, and not proceed with his work upon the subject until it is approved by the Faculty.

3. Each thesis must be prefaced by a statement of the position maintained or the proposition contended for. It must contain an analytic outline of its contents with reference to the pages. In citing cases the names of the parties should be given, as well as the volume and page of the report. All citations must appear at the bottom of the page.

4. Each thesis that is not in competition for a prize must have on the title page the subject, the name of the writer, and the year.

5. Each thesis must be neatly and carefully typewritten on paper of heavy weight, $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size of page, with a blank margin of at least one inch at the side, top and bottom. The thesis should then be bound in a thick board cover. In all cases, the original or ribbon copy should be the one handed in. Defaced, interlined or carelessly written work will not be accepted.

6. The theses not competing for the prizes must contain at least two thousand words and not more than four thousand words, exclusive of citations.

Prize Theses.

Competition for the Edward-Thompson Co. prize is open to all members of the Senior class who are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and who have been regular students in this department for at least two years. All such theses must be written upon the subject assigned annually by the Faculty, and will be governed by the general rules governing the writing and delivery of theses, except as to rule six. Such theses submitted in competition for the prizes must contain not less than four thousand nor more than six thousand words, exclusive of authorities.

All theses submitted in competition for the prize will be counted as Baccalaureate theses. Such theses must have on the title page the subject, fictitious name of the writer, and the year. In an envelope, sealed and mailed to the Dean, must be given the fictitious and the correct name of the writer.

All theses must be presented to the Dean at his office on or before April 15, 1907.

The award of prizes will be made at the close of the commencement exercises, at which time the prizes will be delivered.

All theses remain the property of the department.

The subject for the prize thesis will be announced during the fall term.

PRIZES—1906-1907.

As an inducement to constant industry and application to study, and as merited reward for exceptional attainment, the department from year to year

offers prizes of many of the best law publications. The prizes awarded approximate one thousand dollars in value.

Senior Class, General Prizes.

To be awarded on the best prize thesis and best average grade in Senior year studies; fifty per cent on thesis and fifty per cent on average grade.

First Prize.—Second edition of the American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, by the Edward Thompson Publishing Co., Northport, Long Island, New York.

Second Prize.—The Encyclopaedia of Evidence, by the L. D. Powell Co., Los Angeles, California, and Chicago, Illinois.

Third Prize.—Rapalje's Digest, covering first one hundred volumes of the American Decisions and the first sixty volumes of the American Reports; Greene's Digests, covering the American State Reports, Bancroft-Whitney Co., San Francisco, California.

Junior Class, General Prizes.

To be awarded for best average grade in Junior studies for the year.

First Prize.—Complete set of the General Digests, by the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co., Rochester, New York.

Second Prize.—Twelve dollars' worth of law books, to be selected from the publications of T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago, Illinois.

Freshman Class, General Prize.

To be awarded for excellency in debate.

Thirty-eight dollars worth of law books, to be selected from the publications of T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Senior Class Prizes.

Taylor on Corporations, best class record and examination in Iowa Code, Banks Law Pub. Co., New York, N. Y.

Kinkead's Jurisprudence of Law and Ethics, to be awarded for the best class record and examination in Constitutional Law, Banks Law Pub. Co., New York, N. Y.

Daniel's Negotiable Instruments, two volumes, best class record and examination in Iowa Code, Baker-Corbis Co., New York, N. Y.

Junior Class Prizes.

Elliott's General Practice, best class record and examination in Trusts and Trustees, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hawley & McGregor's Real Property, best class record and examination in Real Property, Sprague Pub. Co., Detroit, Mich.

Page on Wills, best class record and examination in Damages, W. H. Anderson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Freshman Class Prizes.

Bispham's Principles of Equity, best class record and examination in American Law, Banks Law Pub. Co., New York, N. Y.

Beach on Equity Jurisprudence, two volumes, best class record and examination in Criminal Law and Procedure, Baker-Voorhis Co., New York, N. Y.

Bishop's Criminal Law, best class record and examination in Criminal Law and Procedure, T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Bishop's Domestic Relations, best class record and examination in Domestic Relations, T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Bates on Partnership, best class record and examination in Contracts, T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Bishop's Principles of Equity, best class record and examination in Personal Property, Banks Law Pub. Co., New York.

Taylor on Corporations, best class record and examination in Partnership.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.

The many advantages of the city of Des Moines as a seat of a professional school cannot be overestimated. It is the capital of one of the leading states of the Union, and may safely be said to be the center of social and professional as well as political life of the state. It is easily accessible, remarkably healthful, and the scene of great business, professional and social activity. It is large enough to afford its inhabitants all the means of culture and recreation ordinarily found in larger cities, while it is not so large as to make the cost of living burdensome, even to persons of the most limited means.

The District Courts of Polk County are in continuous session the entire year. There are four judges assigned to the District Courts of the capital county; two of the judges hold each a court continuously for the trial of civil cases with juries; one judge holds continuously a district court for the trial of equity cases; and one judge holds continuously a district court for the trial of criminal causes; so that there are four courts of general jurisdiction regularly held every day during the school year, affording the student the fullest opportunities for varied observation in court practice and proceedings and for the acquiring of knowledge respecting items of practice, so much of which is unwritten and to be acquired in no other way. The Federal Courts, both District and Circuit, are also in session here several months each year.

It is here that law students are afforded the fullest and best opportunities to see the practical work in the trial of cases in each division of state jurisprudence and also in the Federal Courts.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS.

One.—A student entering the University declares in so doing his readiness to obey the rules and regulations of the institution as they may be promulgated from time to time.

Two.—A student under sentence of suspension or expulsion from any accredited college cannot be admitted to the University without the consent of the institution administering the discipline.

Three.—Profanity, gambling, drinking intoxicating liquors, desecration of the Lord's Day, visiting saloons or other improper resorts, are forbidden as violating good morals.

Four.—Smoking is forbidden on the grounds or in the buildings.

Five.—It is regarded as an especially serious breach of good order for a student to commit any impropriety, as playing cards, indulging in profanity, etc., while wearing the colors of the University, or, with a party of students, attending collegiate games or contests.

Six.—A student defacing or injuring the property of the University will be required to make good the damage, and is also liable to discipline.

Seven.—All students are required to conform to these and all other general or special announcements or rules that may be made by the management.

ROOMING PLACE RESTRICTIONS.

The heads of the homes where students room are expected to co-operate with the management in maintaining the proprieties.

Lady students are required to room only where a reception for callers is provided; this room not being a private parlor over which the young women may have control, but rather the receiving room of the home. Young women receiving gentlemen callers in their rooms will be subject to expulsion; likewise young men who call upon young women in their private rooms will be subject to the same severe discipline. Young women who visit or call on young men at their rooms will be subject to immediate expulsion.

Young women are not permitted to room in homes where men are rooming.

No young woman in the school will be permitted to room at a place which does not have the full approval of the Dean of Women.

Young women desiring rooms will always find an approved list of rooming places with the Young Women's Christian Association.

Every precaution is taken that the young women shall be most carefully safeguarded while in the University.

EXPENSES IN LAW COLLEGE.

Registration fee, payable at beginning of each year, \$1.00.

Tuition: Fall term, \$31.00; Winter term, \$26.00; Spring term, \$21.00. Seniors in the College of Liberal Arts taking the combination course in the College of Liberal Arts and the Law College will pay the regular tuition and fees in the College of Liberal Arts and Eleven Dollars per term as tuition in the Law College.

A reduction of one dollar is made in the tuition charge for each term if the student completes his matriculation and pays his tuition before Thursday of the opening week. If the student is in attendance and does not enroll the **first week**, he will be required to pay one dollar additional for each week or fraction thereof that he delays his enrollment.

Graduation fee, \$10.00.

A student taking work in the Law College is privileged to take three hours per week in the College of Liberal Arts **free** (except fees).

No reduction is made to students taking but part of the course in Law, nor to those taking but part of a term.

For each additional hour carried in excess of eighteen, \$1.50 is charged.

This charge will be reduced to \$1.00 per hour in case the student secures the consent of the Faculty before enrolling for such excess work.

Tuition and fees are payable strictly in advance, are not refunded, and are not transferable.

All tuition and fees are payable at the office of the Financial Secretary of the University. As soon as the fees are paid the student's name is sent by the Registrar to each of his instructors. Until the teacher receives the name from the Registrar, the student receives no credit whatever for work done in the class, even though he be present and reciting. Teachers are requested to permit no one in class whose name has not been certified by the Registrar.

THE SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual session of the Summer Law School, maintained by this department, will begin June 17th, 1906, and continue for one full term.

This is the only Summer Law School in Iowa. It has been phenomenally successful in the past, and has been of great aid to many students. The work in the Summer School is just as thorough and efficient as it is in the regular session of the department.

The regular announcement of the Summer School appears annually in March. For further information, address the Secretary of the department.

ROLL OF STUDENTS.

Graduates.

Duke, Lloyd L.	Ottumwa, Iowa
Holmes, John Edward	Cambridge, Iowa
Kinney, Henry B.	Belmont, Ohio

Seniors.

Adams, Elnathan Benjamin	Java, So. Dak.
Anderson, John Henry	Des Moines
Beckwith, Marvin L.	College Springs, Iowa
Brown, Franklin ..	Boone, Iowa
Corbet, Harry Earnest	Des Moines
Dale, Horace Ridley	Des Moines
Fee, Edgar Thornton	Des Moines
Gibson, Leroy Patton	Des Moines
Groesbeck, Fred Loveland	Des Moines
Hawley, C. A.	Pella, Iowa
Henry, Ward Casady	Des Moines
Horsley, Arthur C.	Des Moines
Jones, John Thomas	Maxwell, Iowa
Klumb, Claude	Stockham, Neb.
McColl, A. J.	Des Moines
Mitchell, Arthur John	Des Moines
Monahan, Charles Justin	Stuart, Iowa
Pascal, Aylette LeVaria	DeWitt, Iowa
Potter, Fred H.	Lone Tree, Iowa
Ramser, Paul Bertrand	Newton, Ill.
Reed, Ralph	Des Moines
Shough, John David	Westboro, Mo.
Scott, Clyde Ernest	Des Moines
Shuttleworth, Ine D.	Oakland, Iowa
Taylor, Charles Hudson	Stuart, Iowa
Tripp, Myron	Colfax, Iowa
Utterback, Hubert	Des Moines
Williamson, Clarence H.	Greenfield, Iowa

Juniors.

Arnold, Charles	Falls City, Neb.
Belt, Vivian Leon	Maxwell, Iowa
Bump, Howard LeRoy	Des Moines
Bloom, Joseph Alphonsus	Des Moines
Conaway, Asbarry Beggs	Clearfield, Iowa
Fowler, Roland M.	Des Moines
Hall, Denton	Hampton, Iowa
Hawkins, Roy B.	Van Wert, Iowa

Hensleigh, John William	College Springs, Iowa
Hess, Arthur G.	Ida Grove, Iowa
Hockersmith, John Benjamin	Runnells, Iowa
Jackley, Michael Xavier	Coon Rapids, Iowa
Jones, Harry Myre	Waukee, Iowa
Kinnersley, A. J.	Lewis, Iowa
Kelly, Edward James	Bondurant, Iowa
Martin, Helen Garner	Madison, S. Dak.
McCahill, David I.	Des Moines
McCoy, Bert	Knoxville, Iowa
O'Bryon, Maurice Montraville	Liscomb, Iowa
Pinkerton, Paul Price	Des Moines
Powell, Martha	Traer, Iowa
Shinn, Noal Dunbar	Lovilia, Iowa
Stream, Edwin Glen	Des Moines
Talboy, Archibald Carlisle	Mapleton, Iowa
Tam, Joseph Stephen	Des Moines
Thompson, Lester Lee	Valley Junction, Iowa
Thornburg, Zene C.	Des Moines
Wellman, Russell G.	Sheldon, Iowa
Weston, O. P.	Colfax, Iowa
Wiese, Charles Augustus	Atalissa, Iowa
Wright, Walter Scott	Marvin, Kan.

Freshmen.

Acheson, Clarence	Maxwell, Iowa
Bair, W. P.	Des Moines
Barr, James S.	Carroll, Iowa
Bishop, Max Boies	Elkader, Iowa
Brammer, Geo. Edward	Des Moines
Campbell, Timothy James	Newton, Iowa
Carlson, Eskel Constantine	Des Moines
Cheetham, McClain	Des Moines
Conroy, John	Des Moines
Dosh, Roy Huntley	Stuart, Iowa
Dugan, Harry Silas	Rippey, Iowa
Erickson, Geo. Wm.	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Evans, William Donald	Hampton, Iowa
Hammer, Marion R.	Newton, Iowa
Hoffman, Alfred H.	Livermore, Iowa
Jacks, Frank Norton	Des Moines
Kenyon, James I.	Waukee, Iowa
Kintz, Oley Olancene	Des Moines
Kreidenier, Leonard Robert	Des Moines
McMartin, Mary	Des Moines
Moore, Willard Addison	Carroll, Iowa
Morgan, Harvey L.	Kellogg, Iowa
Loverin, Frank Stanley	Humboldt, Iowa
Nelson, Samuel John	Roland, Iowa
Odle, M. S.	Des Moines

Orebaugh, Claude Samuel	Des Moines
Peters, Wm. August	Matlock, Iowa
Peterson, Henry	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Schultz, Gerald Herman	Alden, Iowa
Scott, Mary Avis	Des Moines
Shelton, Whitford Huston	Indianola, Iowa
Silverman, Samuel J. (special)	Des Moines
Sinclair, Earl Morton	Des Moines
Stevens, Arthur Wilcox	Des Moines
Swanson, Fred Warren	Mason City, Iowa
Watts, Frederick Vellum	Hedrick, Iowa
Wessling, Hubert Irving	Paton, Iowa
Wiese, Albert Detlef	Manning, Iowa
Wicks, Warren Rosecrans	Willow Creek, S. Dak.
Young, Raymond G.	Swaledale, Iowa

Non-Classified.

Calhoun, Sands	Fairfield, Iowa
Coughlan, William	Ira, Iowa
Edmonson, R. B.	Knoxville, Iowa
Gibbs, F. W.	Villisca, Iowa
Jester, L. A.	Des Moines
McCaid, Robert B.	Fairfield, Iowa
Nelson, Frank Daniel	Harlan, Iowa
Peterson, Albert Edward	Des Moines
Pruitt, Jesse J.	Rhodes, Iowa

Summary.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Graduates	3	0	3
Seniors	29	0	29
Juniors	29	2	31
Freshmen	38	2	40
Unclassified	7	0	7
Totals	107	4	110

Brief Outline of the
COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS
of Drake University

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

President of the University, Acting Dean.

In the Collegiate Department a group system, modified to suit our conditions, has been adopted. These groups are classified under three heads. Six groups lead to the degree, Bachelor of Arts, in two of which Latin is the major; two, Greek; one, Hebrew; and one, New Testament Greek. Four groups lead to the degree, Bachelor of Philosophy, in one of which Philosophy is the major; one, English; one, History; and one, Political Science. Four groups lead to the degree, Bachelor of Science, in one of which Chemistry is the major; one, Biology; one, Mathematics; and one, Astronomy.

Under this system, a candidate for a baccalaureate degree takes studies essential to the general culture demanded in every college, and along with these a strong course in a chosen line of special work. All the groups require the same number of credits for completion and are made, as nearly as may be, equally difficult and equally helpful.

In all groups about one-half the work is elective—the electives to be chosen by the student in consultation with the professor under whom he takes his major study. Among the electives may be found also a limited number of studies selected from the Bible, Medical and Law courses, for which credit is given.

The attendance during the past year was 356, an increase of 25 per cent over that of the previous year. The growth of this college is unprecedented in the history of Iowa colleges. In point of attendance it now ranks third in the state.

THE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

Alfred Martin Haggard, A. M., Dean.

The Bible College, as organized at present, offers two courses of study, one leading to a diploma, which is granted at the time the student takes his baccalaureate degree, if he has complied with the conditions set forth in the catalogue. The other course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and is open only to those who have taken their baccalaureate degree in a standard college of liberal arts, and have completed the diploma course.

No effort is spared to provide every help needed by the ambitious and earnest student. The attendance is large. Australia, Japan and other distant lands have representatives here. Des Moines is on the great international highway; its surroundings are cosmopolitan.

In addition to the regular faculty, lecturers eminent in the lines of work presented are heard from time to time.

An English Bible course, suited to the needs of a large class of students preparing for certain departments of Christian work, is offered in this col-

lege. Among those especially to be benefited in pursuing this course are preachers' wives, pastoral helpers, ministers desiring practical training, sermonic or pastoral, evangelistic singers, church choristers, teachers of Sunday schools, leaders of Endeavor societies, secretaries of Y. M. C. A.s and Y. W. C. A.s, and organizers of religious societies of any kind.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

Chester Cicero Cole, LL. D., Dean.

In 1881, with the incorporation of Drake University, the College became an integral part of that institution, the Law Department of Drake University. Since 1875, the school has ranked among the best of law schools in the country, and in its more than a quarter of a century has maintained and increased its efficiency and high standing. It numbers among its nearly one thousand alumni such men as the present able Secretary of the United States Treasury, a number of judges on the bench of this state and others, numerous county attorneys, many senators and representatives, and a small army of successful and influential members of the bar in this and other states. Its past has been honorable and glorious, and, backed by the hearty support and sympathy of a loyal alumni, its future will be even more prosperous and useful.

Ever alert to increase its efficiency and promote the best interests of its students, the school has kept pace with modern professional ideas. Its course of study, which formerly consisted of two years, was, beginning with 1901, in accordance with the recommendations of the American Bar Association, increased to a period of three years.

The Law Department has an excellent working library of over two thousand volumes, which is being constantly and materially increased. The lawyers of the city, many of them, have fine law libraries, to which students are always welcome. The state library at the capitol is substantially equal to the best law library in this country. To this library, and the alcoves and reading rooms of the finest appointed library chamber in Iowa, the students are always cordially and considerately welcomed.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

David Sturgess Fairchild, M. D., Dean.

The Medical College of Drake University ranks deservedly high among the medical colleges of the United States. To enter, the student must present as a minimum requirement a four-year high school course or its equivalent. To complete the course of study leading to the degree M. D., four years of nine months each are required.

The first two years' work is done in the well equipped laboratories of the University Science Hall. The last two years' work is carried on in the well appointed and admirably equipped new Medical Building, located near the heart of the city, within easy reach of the hospitals.

The free dispensary in the Medical Building is remarkably helpful to the students. It is equipped for medical, surgical, and eye and ear treatments. Des Moines is probably the best city in the state for the location of a medical college, because of the clinical material that is available.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Frederick Howard, Dean.

The Conservatory of Music claims the distinction of enrolling a greater number of students than any other similar institution in Iowa. As organized with its present faculty, its bound into the front ranks has surprised its founders, and the substantial encouragement received thus far exceeds greatly the most sanguine expectations of those having its interests nearest at heart.

The faculty includes some musicians who have made a national reputation. All are well known, and their names form the best possible guarantee that students receive careful and thorough instruction, and are educated upon sound principles, and according to modern methods. Already so high is the esteem in which the training received is held that there is a constant demand upon its resources for its students in concert, choir, etc., and for positions in other schools.

Three years ago, the Conservatory having outgrown the space allotted to it to such an extent that the question of room became a very serious one, General Drake, grasping the situation, solved the question for the future by presenting unreservedly to the University a building unrivaled in the country exclusively for the Music College. Here will be found the studios, to the number of twelve, for the faculty, and twenty-five practice rooms, besides a large room for class work in the normal music course and a beautiful recital hall that will accommodate about 300 listeners.

A strong course is maintained for those preparing to teach or supervise music in the public schools.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

William Francis Barr, B. Ph., Dean.

The Normal School embraces a number of departments, all under the general supervision of the Dean. Each school is presided over by a principal of its faculty, who is subject to the direction of the Dean. The following departments are now organized: The School of Education, The Preparatory School, The Primary Training School, The Kindergarten Training School, The School of Oratory, The Summer School, The Correspondence School, and The Commercial and Shorthand School. We give here a resume of the work of each.

The School of Education prepares men and women for teaching in the grammar and high schools of the country. Its work is recognized throughout the country as standard in every particular. Its courses are of the strength and character of those offered in the best of this type of schools. The Dean of the Normal School acts as principal of the School of Education.

The Primary Training School is designed to fit teachers for competent professional work in the primary grades. The demand for experienced primary teachers increases every year. This course includes all studies required for primary state certificate. Teachers taking this course will do their practice work in the public schools of the city. Much stress will be laid upon intelligent observation of the work of the teacher as she faces the problems incident to the work under normal and real conditions. The teacher will attempt to teach a school that shall realize her highest ideals. We give the

student-teacher high ideals by putting her in a position to observe intelligently the best schools taught by the best teachers. Practice work is done in all grades below the fifth.

The Kindergarten Training School aims to give a thorough and practical training to all who desire to fit themselves for the care of young children, either in the kindergarten or in the home. In the twenty-two kindergartens in Des Moines, under the supervision of experienced directors, excellent opportunity is given for observation and practice. The pupils are given an opportunity to observe work in the grades, that they may understand the relation of the kindergarten to the regular school work. This department has the assistance of the various specialists in the University, thus providing unusual facilities in the lines of work essential to the complete preparation of the kindergartner.

The School of Oratory aims to afford the best opportunity possible for broad and thorough instruction in the great arts of public speaking, public reading, recitation, and dramatic representation, and for the study of literature through interpretation. The continuous training of the sensibilities, the cultivation of the imagination, and the development of the powers of reason, understanding and appreciation, are the cardinal points. It thus places itself in line with University aims and prepares young men and women for worthy positions on the lecture and reading platforms and as teachers of Elocution, Public Speaking, Physical Culture and English in schools, academies and colleges.

The Commercial and Shorthand School is one of the rapidly growing departments of the Normal School. The attendance this year is more than double that of last year. The school is splendidly equipped for this work. Students of this department, who are candidates for places in such departments as Bookkeeping, Shorthand Writing, Typewriting, Correspondence, Postal Service, and Mail Service, will find opportunity to be prepared in Grammar, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Letter Writing, United States History, Spelling, Civil Government, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Copying from Rough Draft, Reading Addresses, etc., as their needs may require.

The Summer School is conducted for the benefit of those teachers who are engaged during the school year and who desire to make additional preparation during vacation; for those who are preparing to raise the grade of their certificates; for those who are preparing for their first examinations; and for high school, academy or college students who wish to make up back work or to do work for advanced credits.

The Correspondence School offers work by correspondence in such College, Bible, Normal, and Preparatory courses as can be done by students not in residence. It is the plan to enlarge the work to meet the needs of all those persons desiring to do non-resident work.

It is felt that there is an opportunity for students who are now engaged in teaching and in other occupations which require them to be out of school, to do work which will be of a highly satisfactory character to the University, and of very great value to themselves, and it is the plan of the management to secure the best instructors available to take charge of all lines of work offered, and to make the Correspondence Department of Drake University second to no other correspondence school in the country.

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Drake University Record

Volume IV

JANUARY, 1907

Number 9

DRAKE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW

Announcement for
1907-1908



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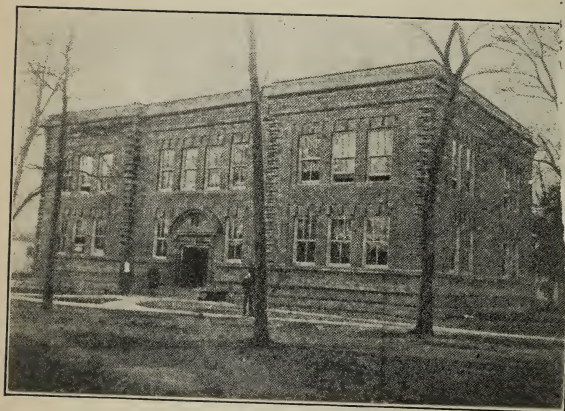
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College of Law

1907-1908

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR



COLE HALL.

Cole Hall, the new building for the College of Law, is a beautiful brick and stone structure about fifty feet wide by about ninety feet long. It is two stories in height and contains nine large recitation rooms, four large office rooms, a library room, an assembly room, cloak room, and all the accessories necessary in a modern college building. This structure furnishes for the department a splendid home.

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JUDGE CHESTER CICERO COLE, Retiring Dean of the College of Law.

Recently the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, recognizing the great value of Judge Cole's contribution to higher education in the middle west, granted him a retiring pension. At the time of his retirement, Judge Cole had been teaching for a period of more than forty-one years, the last fifteen years having been given exclusively to that work. Perhaps no man in the west has made such an impression as a teacher of law as has Judge Cole. His students constitute a very large proportion of the able lawyers and jurists of Iowa at the present time. The University, though deeply regretting his loss as a teacher in the school, feels highly honored in the special recognition which has come to him from the Carnegie Foundation. He is to be congratulated upon having established one of the great law schools of the country; more especially because he has been such a large contributor, both as to his means and talents, in building up this school.

May he live many years, to enjoy the fruits of this well-earned recognition that has come to him in his retirement.

CALENDAR OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

Winter Term, 1907.

January 2, Wednesday..... Winter term begins. Enrollment.
January 3, Thursday, 8 a. m..... Lectures begin.
February 22, Friday:..... Holiday.
March 21, Thursday, noon..... Winter term ends.

Spring Term, 1907.

March 26, Tuesday..... Spring term begins.
March 27, Wednesday, 8 a. m..... Lectures begin.
May 30, Thursday..... Holiday.
June 9, Sunday, 10:30 a. m..... Baccalaureate sermon.
June 13, Thursday, 9:30 a. m..... Commencement exercises.

Summer Term, 1907.

June 15, Saturday..... Summer term begins. Enrollment.
June 17, Monday..... Lectures begin.

Fall Term, 1907.

September 16-17, Monday and Tuesday. Fall term begins. Enrollment.
September 18, Wednesday, 8 a. m..... Lectures begin.
November 27 to December 2..... Thanksgiving vacation, from noon
Wednesday to 8 a. m. Monday.
December 20, Friday, noon..... Term closes.

Winter Term, 1908.

January 6 and 7, Monday and Tuesday. Winter term begins. Enrollment.
January 8, Wednesday, 8 a. m..... Lectures begin.
March 26, Thursday, noon..... Winter term ends.

Spring Term, 1908.

March 30 and 31, Monday and Tuesday. Spring term begins. Enrollment.
April 1, Wednesday, 8 a. m..... Lectures begin.
June 14, Sunday, 10:30 a. m..... Baccalaureate sermon.
June 18, Thursday..... Commencement day.

Summer Term, 1908.

June 20, Saturday..... Summer term begins. Enrollment.
June 22, Monday..... Lectures begin.

Fall Term, 1908.

September 14-15, Monday and Tuesday. Fall term begins. Enrollment.
September 16, Wednesday..... Lectures begin.
November 25 to November 30..... Thanksgiving vacation, from noon
Wednesday to Monday, 8 a. m.

FACULTY.

HILL McCLELLAND BELL, A. M., LL. D.,

President of the University.

EDWARD BAKER EVANS; LL. M.

Professor of the Law of Insurance, Partnership, Conveyancing, Code Pleading II, Etc. In charge of the Practice Court.

CHARLES ASHMAN DUDLEY, LL. M.,

Professor of the Law of Equity, Jurisprudence and Procedure, and Trusts and Trustees.

WILLIAM HARRISON McHENRY, LL. M.,

Professor of the Law of Crimes and Wills.

HORATIO FREDERIC DALE, LL. M.,

Professor of the Law of Corporations, Code Pleading I, and Railway Law.

CHARLES AARON VAN VLECK, LL. M.,

Professor of the Law of Contracts, Real Property, Evidence, Constitutional Law, Etc.

ROBERT OLIVER BRENNAN, LL. B.,

Professor of the Law of Personal Property and Bailments and Carriers.

WALLACE RUTHERFORD LANE, B. A., LL. B.,

Lecturer on Patent, Copyright and Trade-mark Law.

FRANK BROWN, A. B.,

Professor of Public Speaking.

COMMITTEES.

ClassificationEvans, Dale, McHenry
CurriculumEvans, Van Vleck, 'Dudley

EDWARD BAKER EVANS, LL. M., Dean.

Judge Evans became connected with the faculty of the Drake University Law School in the fall of 1900, and has been its secretary from that time until he was recently appointed dean, upon the retirement of Judge C. C. Cole. The appointment of Judge Evans gives excellent satisfaction to the student body and the alumni of the Law College generally. His ability as a teacher and attorney, and his high standing as a man of integrity, appeal to everyone who enjoys his acquaintance as especially fitting him for this new honor which has been conferred upon him.

CHARLES ASHMAN DUDLEY, LL. M.

Mr. Dudley has been the head of one of the recognized leading firms of lawyers at the capital and the state for more than thirty-five years. His learning and reputation as a jurist are known and recognized not only in Iowa, but in the nation. His very extended experience and well-known standing at the bar assure of his fitness for his position.

WILLIAM HARRISON McHENRY, LL. M.,

Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Iowa.

Judge McHenry, judge of the ninth judicial district of Iowa, is recognized as a strong and aggressive man of culture and legal learning, and a judge of superior ability and discrimination. For the length of his service upon the bench, his pre-eminence as a judge is unsurpassed in Iowa or elsewhere.

HORATIO FREDERIC DALE, LL. M.

Horatio F. Dale was a member of the Iowa Code Commission, and distinguished himself therein for his great learning and discriminating accuracy. He is a most successful practitioner, and has for many years in Iowa borne the reputation of a careful, painstaking and successful lawyer.

CHARLES AARON VAN VLECK, LL. M.

Mr. Van Vleck was assistant attorney general of the state of Iowa for two terms and more; has not only profound learning as a lawyer, but a large experience as a teacher of law. Professor Van Vleck is justly regarded as one of the ablest of an exceedingly strong corps of teachers.

ROBERT OLIVER BRENNAN, LL. B.,

Professor of Elementary Law, the Law of Persons, and Bailments and Carriers.

Robert O. Brennan graduated from the Law Department of Drake University in the year 1894, and has since that time been practicing in Des Moines. Mr. Brennan has made a marked success and achieved unusual recognition at the bar. Under three different administrations he has held the position of assistant county attorney of Polk County, Iowa, and in that position has been either in full charge or assisting in the trial of almost every criminal case for the past six years. He has proven his ability as an instructor in the law.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

The Drake University College of Law antedates in its origin, for a period of about six years, Drake University proper, the Law College being known in these first years as the Iowa College of Law. In the year 1875, Judge C. C. Cole and Judge George G. Wright, with other eminent lawyers of the state, organized the Iowa College of Law. By reason of the exceptionally high character and reputation as jurists of the men thus early associated with the college, from the very first it took high rank with the leading law schools of the United States.

In 1881, with the incorporation of Drake University, the Law College became an integral part of that institution. Among its almost one thousand alumni are many of the prominent men of the state and nation. An attempt to give the names of its more prominent alumni would be an unfair discrimination—sufficeth to say that the alumni of the Drake University College of Law have filled many important positions in both state and nation, and are now filling positions in the cabinet of the President of the United States, members in both houses of congress, a number of the judges of the supreme courts of the several states, and many judges of the district courts. Its past has been honorable and glorious; its future will prove that it is even more useful than it has been in the past.

The course of study formerly consisted of two years, but in 1891, by act of the twenty-eighth general assembly of Iowa, the period of study for admission to the bar of this state was extended to three years. In accordance with this act, and under recommendation of the American Bar Association, of which the school is a member, the period of instruction was increased from two to three years.

THE PROFESSION OF LAW.

There is no profession more noble or more honorable than that of the law; none that offers a greater reward for patient industry and honest effort; none that stands higher in the estimation of the people. From the earliest times the lawyer has left his indelible mark on history, and has been a most potent factor in the development of ethical principles and higher civilization. The science of jurisprudence is the highest form of philosophy, and its influence upon the history of the world can never be over-estimated.

The legal profession offers to the well-prepared and hard-working student an avenue to every preferment in political life. In this country, where the people take such an active part in the affairs of government, the well-trained lawyer is ordinarily the choice of the people to represent them in every department of the state. There is good reason for this. Men may decry as much as they please what has been called "a government of lawyers," but the

truth remains that there is no class of citizens more competent or better fitted for the onerous duties and responsibilities of government than are the men who have been trained in the science of the law, and who have therewith imbibed a knowledge of abstract right and justice and an ability to apply their knowledge to daily conditions in human affairs. The state owes its very existence to the ability of well-trained and able lawyers, and will always be guided and governed by their wisdom and experience.

Taken purely as a profession, the law offers the most substantial reward. True, much more is demanded to-day of the lawyer than ever before, but his ability is far better rewarded to-day than ever before. If financial success is an incentive to hard and thorough labor, then there is no other profession which offers equal remuneration. The field of law as a profession is not overcrowded to-day, in spite of the frequent statement to the contrary. Men with inadequate preparation, lack of ability, and with no talent for hard work, will always remain at the bottom, but the lawyer who possesses these will never be heard to complain that he has not enough to do and that he finds his profession overcrowded.

THE LAW AS A MEANS OF CULTURE.

It has been truly said that the science of law is based upon reason, and its study is an unexcelled discipline. It may be as truly said that for the mere purpose of culture, the study of the law is unsurpassed. Its study develops a knowledge of philology to a very high degree, since the requirements of the profession can only be met by the highest preciseness of expression. A knowledge of language qualifying for this preciseness is aided all along the lines of its study. Further than this, there is no study or science, not even a work on logic itself, singly, that affords better training or leads to higher attainments in accurate and logical thinking and writing than does the law.

WHERE TO STUDY LAW.

There was a time when the law student, or one contemplating the study of law, could, with some degree of assurance, seek out the office of some eminent lawyer or firm of lawyers as a place for study, and in his work under such lawyers might hope to receive some instruction and such experience as would equip him for admission to practice law, but in this day of specialties, when nearly every lawyer gives his attention to some one branch of the law, there is no opportunity for general study or general instructions. Indeed, the instruction that the busy lawyer of to-day gives to the student is not that of the principles of law, but rather such as will enable the student to assist in the business of the office. On the other hand, the law school has been established for the purpose of giving the student a thorough knowledge of the foundation principles of the law, without which the highest measure of success is impossible.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

There are three systems or methods of instruction employed in the various law schools, and each of these methods has its enthusiastic supporters and adherents—first, instruction from the text-book; second, by means of lec-

tures, and, third, what is known as the case system. Each of these systems has its faults. Instruction in some subjects can be given most advantageously by the lecture methods, in others by the use of text-books, while in some the case system proves most effective.

In the Drake University College of Law, a careful combination of the three systems is used. The experience of the faculty has shown that the best features of all these systems can be combined to make a method which is successful and efficient.

The basis of the elementary work of the first year in this college is invariably from selected text-books. Here the lecture system is inadequate, and the case system so complicates the subject and so confuses the student untrained in the principles of the law as to deprive him of a firm hold upon the fundamental principles of the law.

In the second and third years of the course, the lecture and case systems are employed in those subjects which are best adapted to those systems.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

The following rules have been adopted in accordance with the requirements of the National Association of American Law Schools:

The College of Law "shall require of all candidates for its degree at the time of their admission to the school the completion of a four-years' high school course, or such a course of preparation as would be accepted for admission to the state university, or to the principal colleges and universities in the state where the law school is located, provided, that this requirement shall not take effect until September, 1907."

Accordingly, applicants for admission who are graduates or matriculants of reputable universities or colleges, or graduates of state normal schools or of four-year courses of accredited high schools will be admitted as above provided without examination.

Applicants presenting **certificates** for all or any portion of the preparatory work specified in the following list of subject for **examination** will be required to pass entrance **examinations** in enough **other** preparatory subjects to meet the requirements of four years of high school credit.

All other applicants will be required to pass entrance examinations in the subjects named in the following list, which includes the subjects prescribed by the supreme court of Iowa for the preliminary examination of applicants for admission to the bar, except that for the subjects marked with a * other subjects which, in the judgment of the University registrar are real equivalents, may be substituted at the request of the applicant.

SUBJECTS FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR SEPTEMBER, 1907.

*Foreign Language, or additional History and Science.....	2	units
English and *Literature	2	units
English History	$\frac{1}{2}$	unit
United States History	$\frac{1}{2}$	unit
Civil Government	$\frac{1}{2}$	unit
Political Economy	$\frac{1}{2}$	unit
Elementary Principles of the Government Land Survey, and Reading	$\frac{1}{2}$	unit

Geography	½ unit
Arithmetic	½ unit
Algebra, through Quadratics	1½ units
*Plane Geometry	1 unit
*Physics	1 unit

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING FOR SECOND YEAR.

Applicants for admission to advanced standing in the second-year class must comply with all the requirements hereinbefore set forth for admission to the first year, and, in addition thereto, must furnish a certificate from an accredited law school of work and grades completed in such law school, or the affidavit of some attorney in regular practice, stating that the applicant has pursued a course of study of law in his office for twelve months. If the course of study has been in the office of a lawyer, the applicant must also successfully pass examinations in five of the principal subjects of the first year, or their equivalents, namely: Contracts, Torts, Agency, Real Property, and the Law of Persons.

The form of affidavit of study in the law office which may be used is here inserted:

Form Approved by Attorney-General, June 25, 1902.

State of..... }
County, } ss.

....., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a member of the bar of the state of....., in regular practice, and has been such for more than.....years last past. That....., the applicant for admission to the bar, actually and in good faith pursued a regular course of the study of the law in the office of deponent for the period of....., beginning on the.....day of....., 190...., and continuing until the.....day of....., 190....

And deponent further says that the said.....was diligent and attentive in the pursuit of his studies, and that he actually and in good faith devoted the entire time hereinbefore mentioned to the study of the law.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 190....

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING FOR THIRD YEAR.

Applicants for admission to the third year's standing must comply with all the conditions hereinbefore set out for candidates for admission to the first-year class, and, in addition thereto, must furnish certificate from a reputable law school of work completed for the first and second years in said school, or a certificate showing two years' study of law in a reputable law school, or the affidavit of a member of the bar in regular practice, stating that the applicant has pursued a regular course of study of law in his office for twenty-four months, and pass the examinations required of students admitted to advanced standing of the second year, and, in addition thereto, pass examinations in at least five of the principal subjects of the second year,

or their equivalents, namely: Equity, Jurisprudence, Private Corporations, Probate Law, Pleading, and Evidence.

Persons who have already been admitted to the bar in states where an examination is required may enter the third year upon presentation of certificate showing their admission to practice and upon complying with the requirements as to preliminary education of candidate for degree of LL. B.

As indicated above, students may be credited for work completed in other law schools or in law offices covering the first two years. The degree of LL. B. will not be conferred upon students except the last year's course is carried in this school.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

Three years of study is required of all candidates for the degree of LL. B., at least one year of which must have been spent as a resident student in this school. The candidate for this degree must complete the course, having at least one hundred eight term hours of Law to his credit. The candidate for a degree must be of good moral character.

In case of non-resident work by practicing lawyers for this degree, the faculty will assign the subjects to be pursued and designate one of their number with whom the student must maintain a regular correspondence. Those desiring to do this work by correspondence should write to the dean for complete information. A candidate for graduation must be present on commencement day to receive his diploma, and must at some time have attended the Law School of Drake University at least one year.

HONORS.

The honor, *cum laude*, is awarded in connection with the degree LL. B., conferred at the commencement of the University, to those students who have maintained the high standard of 90 per cent or over in all the subjects outlined in the law curriculum, and who, in addition thereto, have obtained six or more credits for work done on special thesis, or in the Legal Advice Clubs.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

A special student is one who is admitted to one or more courses without being required to pass the entrance examinations or furnish certificate indicating that he has completed the entrance requirements. He must, however, satisfy the dean and the various professors for whose work he registers that he possesses such an academic education as will enable him to make successful use of the opportunities thus afforded in the study of law. Such student will be otherwise subject to the same rules as a regular student. No special student can become a candidate for a degree without first complying with the entrance requirements of the college at least one year prior to his graduation.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study in the Drake University College of Law is so arranged that the three classes have separate and distinct courses of study throughout each year. Elementary subjects are grouped in the first year; special subjects and Procedure in the second and third years. The following are the courses offered in the three years:

First Year.

Subject.	Text.	Instructor and Hours.
Torts	Cooley on Torts	Dean Evans.....4 hrs.
Contracts	{ Anson on Contracts, and Huffcutt's and Woodruff's Cases on Contracts.	{ Prof. Van Vleck.....6 hrs.
Criminal Law	Clark and Marshall on Law of Crimes.	Prof. McHenry.....3 hrs.
Elementary Law	Fishback's Elementary Law	Prof. Brennan.....2 hrs.
Personal Property and Sales	Text to be selected	Prof. Van Vleck.....2 hrs.
Criminal Procedure	Clarke on Criminal Procedure	Prof. McHenry.....3 hrs.
Bailments and Carriers	Hale on Bailments and Carriers	Prof. Brennan.....2 hrs.
Agency	Mechem's Elements of Agency, Mechem's Cases on Agency.	Prof. Van Vleck.....2 hrs.
Partnership	Mechem on Partnership	Dean Evans.....2 hrs.
Code Pleading I	Phillips on Code Pleading	Prof. Dale.....3 hrs.
Law of Persons	Tiffany's Domestic Relations	Prof. Brennan.....2 hrs.
Evidence I	Reynolds on Evidence	Prof. Van Vleck.....2 hrs.
Real Property I	Newell on Real Property	Prof. Van Vleck.....2 hrs.

Junior Year.

Damages	Sedgwick on Damages, Beal's Cases on Damages	Dean Evans.....2 hrs.
Evidence II	Wigmore's Cases on Evidence	Prof. Van Vleck.....4 hrs.
Equity Jurisprudence	Bispham's Equity Jurisprudence	Prof. Dudley.....6 hrs.
Real Property II	Cases, to be selected	Prof. Van Vleck.....2 hrs.
Private Corporations	Elliott's Private Corporations	Prof. Dale.....4 hrs.
Lecture, with assigned reading of selected cases		Dean Evans.....1 hr.
Common Law Pleading	Shipman's Common Law Pleading	Prof. Van Vleck.....2 hrs.
Probate Law	Holmes' Probate Law	Dean Evans.....2 hrs.
Commercial Paper	Text to be selected	Prof. Van Vleck.....3 hrs.
Extraordinary Legal Remedies, 1908,	{	{
Conveyancing, 1909	Alternating lectures, with assigned cases	Dean Evans.....1 hr.
Equity Procedure	Shipman's Equity Procedure	Prof. Dudley.....3 hrs.

HOURS FOR RECITATIONS.

The recitation period for all required work in the Law Department is arranged for the forenoon, thus giving the student the afternoon and evening for study. For further information as to hours of recitation and subjects taught, see tables on page 17.



CORNER IN LAW LIBRARY.

SPRING TERM.

Freshman Class.

	7:45	8:35	9:25	10:30
Monday	Law of Persons Brennan	Agency VanVleck	Evidence I VanVleck	
	7:45	8:55	9:40	10:30
Tuesday	Code Pleading I Dale	Public Speaking Brown	Chapel	Evidence I VanVleck
Wednesday	Code Pleading I Dale	Agency VanVleck		Partnership Evans
Thursday	Law of Persons Brennan	Public Speaking Brown		
Friday	Code Pleading I Dale	Partnership Evans		Agency VanVleck

Junior Class.

	7:45	8:35	9:25	10:30
Monday	Equity Pro. Dudley	Practice Court Evans		Negligence Evans
	7:45	8:55	9:40	10:30
Tuesday	Wills McHenry	Com. Paper VanVleck	Chapel	
Wednesday	Wills McHenry	Equity Pro. Dudley		Com. Paper VanVleck
Thursday	Equity Pro. Dudley	Com. Paper VanVleck		Negligence Evans
Friday	Wills McHenry	Civil L., '08 Fed. Pro., '09 Alternating VanVleck		

Senior Class.

	7:45	8:35	9:25	10:30
Monday	Brief Mak. Dale	Students' Quiz Clubs		Review VanVleck
	7:45	8:55	9:40	10:30
Tuesday	Public Cor. VanVleck	Code Pleading II Evans	Chapel	Quiz Clubs
Wednesday	Trusts and Tru. Dudley	Review Evans		Quiz Clubs
Thursday	Review Dale	Code Pleading II Evans		Review VanVleck
Friday	Public Cor. VanVleck	Civil L., '08 Fed. Pro., '09 Alternating VanVleck		Review Evans

WINTER TERM.

Freshman Class.

	7:45	8:35	9:25	10:30
Monday	Bailments & Car. Brennan	Contracts VanVleck	Real Property I VanVleck	
	7:45	8:55	9:40	10:30
Tuesday	Criminal Pro. McHenry	Public Speaking Brown	Chapel	Real Property I VanVleck
Wednesday	Criminal Pro. McHenry	Contracts VanVleck		Torts Evans
Thursday	Bailments & Car. Brennan	Public Speaking Brown		Contracts VanVleck
Friday	Criminal Pro. McHenry	Torts Evans		

Junior Class.

	7:45	8:35	9:25	10:30
Monday	Equity Juris. Dudley	Practice Court Evans		Probate Law Evans
	7:45	8:55	9:40	10:30
Tuesday	Private Corp. Dale	Com. Law Plead. VanVleck	Chapel	Practice Court Evans
Wednesday	Private Corp. Dale	Equity Juris. Dudley		
Thursday	Equity Juris. Dudley	Evidence II VanVleck		Probate Law Evans
Friday	Evidence II VanVleck	Ext. Legal Rem. VanVleck		Com. Law Plead. VanVleck

Senior Class.

	7:45	8:35	9:25	10:30
Monday	Railway Law Dale	Practice Court Evans		Conf. of Laws VanVleck
	7:45	8:35	9:40	10:30
Tuesday	Const. Law VanVleck	Suretyship Evans	Chapel	Practice Court Evans
Wednesday	Trusts and Tr. Dudley	Code Pleading II Evans		Const. Law VanVleck
Thursday	Railway Law Dale	Code Pleading II Evans		Conf. of Laws VanVleck
Friday	Attachments Dale	Ext. Legal Rem. VanVleck		

FALL TERM.

Freshman Class.

	7:45	8:35	9:25	10:30
Monday	Elementary Law Brennan	Contracts VanVleck	Personal Prop. VanVleck	
	7:45	8:55	9:40	10:30
Tuesday	Criminal Law McHenry	Public Speaking Brown	Chapel	Personal Prop. VanVleck
Wednesday	Criminal Law McHenry	Contracts VanVleck		Torts Evans
Thursday	Elementary Law Brennan	Public Speaking Brown		
Friday	Criminal Law McHenry	Contracts VanVleck		Torts Evans

Junior Class.

	7:45	8:35	9:25	10:30
Monday	Equity Juris. Dudley	Practice Court Evans		Damages Evans
	7:45	8:55	9:40	10:30
Tuesday	Private Corp. Dale	Real Property II VanVleck	Chapel	Practice Court Evans
Wednesday	Private Corp. Dale	Equity Juris. Dudley		
Thursday	Equity Juris. Dudley	Evidence II VanVleck		Damages Evans
Friday	Evidence II VanVleck	Lecture Evans		Real Property II VanVleck

Senior Class.

	7:45	8:35	9:25	10:30
Monday	Taxation Dale	Practice Court Evans		Quasi-Contracts VanVleck
	7:45	8:55	9:40	10:30
Tuesday	Const. Law VanVleck	Insurance Evans	Chapel	Practice Court Evans
Wednesday	Trusts and Tr. Dudley	Insurance Evans		Const. Law VanVleck
Thursday	Taxation Dale	Insurance Evans		Quasi-Contracts VanVleck
Friday	Taxation Dale	Lecture Evans		

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations will be given at the close of each term in all subjects studied during the term, and final examinations at the time the study of a subject is concluded.

A student having unexcused absences equalling 15 per cent of the total hours of recitation in a subject will not be admitted to an examination in such subject.

Examinations for advanced standing to the second and third year classes will be given on the first and second day of each term.

About the middle of each term, the dean will arrange for such special examinations as may be necessary to accommodate students having work to make up.

The total number of term hours required in this curriculum is 108. The courses are graded as carefully as possible between the three-year groups. First-year students may not take courses assigned to the second or third year, nor will second-year students be permitted to take courses in the third-year group without special permission. Students taking the course in Conveyancing must have previously taken the courses in Personal and Real Property. Students may not take Practice Court work unless they have previously taken the courses in Evidence I and Code Pleading I.

SPECIAL CASE LECTURES.

From time to time, members of the faculty and leading members of the bench and bar of the state will lecture upon some topic of practice in which he has had special experience, which will be of special benefit to the student. In the presentation of the subject, the lecturer will consider the case from its commencement to its conclusion.

SYSTEMATIC QUIZ WORK.

Systematic quiz work, under the direction of all the members of the faculty, will occupy a large share of the work in the spring term of the senior year, with a view to preparing the senior class for their bar examination. The quiz work will cover all the subjects of that examination in the most thorough manner. This course will be a most valuable one to all candidates for the bar examination, whether they have been students in the Law Department or not. It is very advisable that students who have been pursuing their studies in law offices in this city and throughout the state, and who desire to take the examination for the bar in May, enter the Law Department during the spring term, in order to obtain the above systematic review. Arrangements to this effect may be made with the dean of the department.

CONVEYANCING.

One of the most important branches of the work of the practicing lawyer consists of the drafting of conveyances of real and transfer of personal property, wills, articles of incorporation, and co-partnership.

The course in conveyancing consists of actual practice in drafting instruments pertaining to the transfer of title to real and personal property, the



PRACTICE COURT IN SESSION.

preparation of wills and other contracts. Particular attention is given to the technical terms employed, their significance and meaning. The lectures on the several instruments and the criticisms of papers prepared under the direction of the lecturer is of great benefit to the student.

THE PRACTICE COURT.

After the students have become sufficiently advanced, work in the Practice Court is regularly assigned them. The course is organized into three divisions—first, the District Court, for all members of the junior and senior classes. This court is presided over by the dean of the faculty, having this work exclusively in charge. The work consists of the actual trial of causes, from the commencement of the cause to the final trial, including the preparation and serving of notices, the drafting of pleadings, the production of testimony, oral argument to the court or to the jury, and written briefs filed in the cause; in short, the work is practically the same as that of the district courts of the state of Iowa. Causes are assigned in law, equity and criminal branches, trials with and without a jury.

The second branch consists of a special course in Justice Practice, which comes during the last term of the junior year.

The third division is that of the Supreme Court, composed of the entire faculty, and presided over by the dean. This court sits on stated occasions to hear and determine appeals, the appeals being regularly taken from the decisions of the trial court. Any student aggrieved at the decision rendered in his case in the trial court has the right to appeal to the supreme court. Each senior student is required to appeal at least one case, and take every step incident thereto, including the preparation and service of a notice of appeal; the preparing, serving and filing of the abstract; the making of type-written arguments and briefs, with citation of authorities and oral argument thereon. While the proceedings are conducted at the hearings by the respective attorneys, all other members of the class are required to attend and make notes and report of the work being done, so that each one obtains some benefit also from what is done in his presence by others.

(For rules of practice and cases assigned, see page ...)

DAILY EXAMINATIONS.

Daily oral examinations are held by each instructor in the prescribed lessons of the course. A careful record is kept of the daily work. Unexcused absences from recitations count as failures. Written examinations are held at the conclusion of each text-book or course of study. These examinations are made very searching and extensive, and are, in a large measure, a test of the student's ability to apply the knowledge which he has gained. The results of such written examinations are carefully averaged with the mark obtained in the daily recitations, the result being the student's grade in the specific subject.

No student missing a regular examination shall receive a passing grade on the full term's work unless he shall, at a later time, take the omitted examination in accordance with the rules already in force. The registrar will refuse to record a passing term grade if the class book shows that a regular examination was missed. If a student be present during any part of an examination period, he shall not be marked absent.

SPECIAL THESIS.

It is the desire of the faculty to encourage original research by students. Any member of the senior class may obtain a credit of not exceeding two term hours by preparing and presenting a satisfactory thesis upon some legal topic, approved by the dean before January 1st of each school year. The thesis must be presented on or before the 15th day of April in the year in which the student expects to graduate. It must conform in all respects to the baccalaureate thesis.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The lawyer, if he would be effective and useful as an adviser and leader of men, must be necessarily skilled in argument and debate. Beginning with the year 1907-1908, all candidates for degrees must have had at least one year's work in Public Speaking. All first-year students will be required to either furnish evidence of satisfactory work from other schools, or take the work in Public Speaking as outlined in the course of study.

LEGAL ADVICE CLUBS.

Commencing with the school year of 1907-1908, the faculty will encourage and aid all senior students to form Legal Advice Clubs, of four members each. Difficult questions will be submitted from time to time by members of the faculty, or may be sent in by members of the bar, and referred to these clubs. The clubs will be divided, the authorities examined, and written briefs prepared on the legal questions involved.

The work here contemplated will be of great benefit to the young practitioner who feels the need of assistance in preparing, as well as to the busy lawyer. Attorneys desiring to take advantage of the work of the Legal Advice Clubs should furnish to the dean a statement of the facts and the legal questions involved. This work will offer excellent opportunity to the student for practical research and examination of authorities. For meritorious work done the faculty will give a credit of one term hour for each brief prepared.

COURSE FOR PRACTICING LAWYERS.

To meet the desire of practicing lawyers who are not graduates of any law school, a course has been established leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The course is designed to cover one year and is governed by the following rules:

1. To entitle one to admission to this course, he must have been admitted regularly to the bar and have been actually engaged in the practice of law for the period of at least one year, and have maintained a good standing in his profession.
2. Each applicant for a degree must pursue the course of study prescribed for him by the faculty and pass a satisfactory examination upon the topics studied.
3. Each applicant for this degree shall present a thesis upon some subject before selected by him and approved by the dean, which thesis shall sub-

stantially comply with the rules laid down respecting baccalaureate theses in the graduate course, save that it must contain not less than four thousand nor more than six thousand words, exclusive of authorities cited, and must be substantially bound for preservation in the library of the department.

Theses for this degree must be filed with the dean not later than April 15th of the year in which the degree is applied for. The faculty reserves the right to publish such theses should they desire.

4. Each applicant must satisfy the regular admission requirements.

The course of study for this degree is not limited to the regular curriculum, but may embrace any topic specified therein or any other or more advanced topics selected by the applicant and approved by the faculty.

The fees for this course are the same as for the senior year of the undergraduate course.

COMBINATION COURSE IN THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND IN THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

Students of the College of Liberal Arts who have successfully completed the work of the junior year, and who are regularly registered as seniors in the college, may matriculate in the College of Law of the University, and besides completing the regular work of their senior year in the College of Liberal Arts, receive credits equal to one full year of work in the Law Department, thus enabling them to complete their professional course two years after graduation from the Collegiate Department. In order to elect such a combined course, the following conditions must be complied with:

Such students must take of the following subjects an amount aggregating ten hours a week which are elective in the College of Liberal Arts: International Law and Diplomacy, Elementary Law, Contracts, Law of Persons, Torts, Agency, Domestic Relations, Commercial Law, and Evidence. The remaining six hours a week required must be taken from studies in the College of Liberal Arts, and should include subjects elected from a course embracing such subjects as Political Science, Political Economy, Sociology, Philosophy, and History. These courses are further described in the catalogue of the University and in the announcement of the College of Liberal Arts.

By a judicious arrangement of their schedule, students may thus be able to complete the work necessary for their graduation and degree in the Collegiate Department and anticipate one full year's work in the College of Law, thus reducing their college course one full year without loss or disadvantage to themselves.

BOOKS.

The student will always find it essential to the attainment of the very best results to provide himself with the necessary text-books required in his course. The faculty, in selecting the text-books, endeavors to select such books as will be of practical use in the office of a practicing lawyer. The student thus begins early to gather about him the working tools of his profession. Especially by reason of the free marginal annotation which the thoughtful student makes in his books, recording thereby the suggestions made in class, such works become more than ordinarily valuable in subsequent practice. The student will usually save money and annoyance by not purchasing

his books until he reaches the school; members of the faculty are always ready to advise and assist the student in this respect. The text-books in the regular course may be obtained from the department, at a substantial discount from the publisher's prices. Students are especially encouraged to avail themselves of the exceptional library facilities elsewhere mentioned.

LIBRARIES.

The Law Department has an excellent working library of about two thousand volumes, which is being constantly and materially increased. Here may be found the complete Iowa Reports; entire Reporter System, including the Northwestern, Northeastern, Atlantic, Southern, Pacific, Southeastern and Southwestern Reports, covering all the leading cases in the supreme courts of every state in the Union; the Federal Reporter and Digest; the United States Supreme Court Reports; the Supreme Court Reporter; the New York Supplement; the American Digest; the American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, first and second editions; the Encyclopaedia of Pleading and Practice; Cyc.; the Lawyer's Reports, Annotated, and a large number of text-books and works of reference, thus affording the student ample library facilities within the school.

At the state capitol is the splendid and well-known state law library, containing some thirty thousand volumes, and having but few equals in this country in the richness of its collection. The library is housed in a magnificently appointed chamber on the main floor of the capitol building, and, with its quiet alcoves and reading rooms, its thoughtful and courteous attendants, it is an ideal place for study. The library is open to the students without any charge, and every facility is afforded them to pursue their ordinary college work or engage in original and special investigation.

There are few cities in this country, certainly none in the west, supplied so richly with library facilities. Besides the law libraries mentioned, the Des Moines City Library, of thirty thousand volumes, which has recently been moved to its new quarters on the river front, is at the disposal of the students. The library is a general one, with splendid reading-rooms, in which may be found all the American and English magazines and periodicals.

THE MODEL SENATE.

A lawyer should be a ready talker, a logical speaker, a persuasive pleader, and a keen observer of human nature. The study of the law as a means of obtaining these objects is well recognized. In addition to the regular school work of the college, the students of Drake University College of Law have organized and conducted a society which they have named "The Model Senate." It is a permanent organization, with printed constitution and by-laws, and officers necessary to maintain and conduct its affairs. Special attention is paid to debate, public speaking and parliamentary law; each program is subject to free and unlimited criticism. As indicated by its name, it is patterned after and its proceedings follow, as nearly as possible, the United States senate. The members are assigned to represent the several states, there being two senators from each state. Bills are regularly introduced, referred to committees, reports of committees made, the bills discussed and

voted upon. The work of this organization is a potent factor in the school. It has proven of great popularity among the students, and is one of the permanent institutions connected with the school. A credit of one term hour is given for each year's work in the Model Senate.

BACCALAUREATE AND PRIZE THESES.

Each candidate for a degree is required to prepare and present a thesis in accordance with the following rules:.

1. Each baccalaureate thesis must be upon some narrow subject upon which the law is unsettled, disputed, or in a formative condition, and must consist of an intelligent and thorough comparison and discussion of the English and American cases pertaining to the subject. The thesis must not be a mere condensation of existing text-books or a repetition of work previously done by others, but must represent the independent investigation of the student.

2. The subjects for the baccalaureate thesis may be chosen by the individual writer, subject to the approval of the faculty. As soon as the student selects his subject, he must file the same with the secretary, and not proceed with his work upon the subject until it is approved by the faculty.

3. Each thesis must be prefaced by a statement of the position maintained or the proposition contended for, with reference to the pages where the several preparations are. In citing cases, the names of the parties should be given, as well as the volume and page of the report. All citations must appear at the bottom of the page.

4. Each thesis that is not in competition for a prize must have on the title page the subject, the name of the writer, and the year.

5. Each thesis must be neatly and carefully typewritten on paper of heavy weight, 8x10½ inches in size of page, with a blank margin of at least one inch at the side, top and bottom. The thesis should then be bound in a thick board cover. In all cases, the original or ribbon copy should be the one handed in. Defaced, interlined or carelessly written work will not be accepted.

6. The theses not competing for the prizes must contain at least two thousand words and not more than four thousand words, exclusive of citations.

Prize Theses.

Competition for the Edward-Thompson Company prize is open to all members of the senior class who are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and who have been regular students in this department for at least two years. All such theses must be written upon the subject assigned annually by the faculty, and will be governed by the above rules governing the writing and delivery of theses, except as to rule six. Such theses submitted in competition for the prizes must contain not less than four thousand nor more than six thousand words, exclusive of authorities.

All theses submitted in competition for the prize will be counted as baccalaureate theses. Such theses must have on the title page the subject, fictitious name of the writer, and the year. The fictitious and correct name of the writer must be placed in an envelope, sealed, and have written across

the face the fictitious name of the writer; said envelope so prepared must be enclosed with the thesis and mailed to the dean.

The award of prizes will be made at the close of the commencement exercises, at which time the prizes will be delivered.

All theses remain the property of the department.

The subject for the prize thesis will be announced during the fall term.

PRIZES AWARDED DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR 1906-1907.

Senior Class, General Prizes.

To be awarded on the best prize thesis and best average grade in the senior year studies—fifty per cent on thesis and fifty per cent on average grade.

First Prize.—Second edition of the American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, by the Edward Thompson Publishing Company, Northport, Long Island, New York.

Second Prize.—The Encyclopaedia of Evidence, by the L. D. Powell Company, Los Angeles, California, and Chicago, Illinois.

Third Prize.—Volumes I to VI, Lawyer's Reports, Annotated, new series; also three volumes Digest of the First Series of Lawyers' Reports, Annotated, by Charles Reed, manager Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

Fourth Prize.—Tiedeman on State and Federal Control of Persons and Property, two volumes, by the F. H. Thomas Law Book Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

Junior Class, General Prizes.

To be awarded for best average grade in junior studies for the year.

First Prize.—One set McClain's Iowa Digest, four volumes, by Callaghan & Company, law book publishers, Chicago, Illinois.

Second Prize.—Twelve dollars' worth of law books, to be selected from the publications of T. H. Flood & Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Freshman Class, General Prizes.

To be awarded for excellency in debate.

Thirty-eight dollars' worth of law books, to be selected from the publications of T. H. Flood & Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Senior Class Prizes.

Taylor on Corporations; best class record and examination in Code Pleading II; Banks Law Publishing Company, New York, New York.

Kinhead's Jurisprudence of Law and Ethics; to be awarded for the best class record and examination in Wills; Banks Law Publishing Company, New York, New York.

Daniel's Negotiable Instruments, two volumes; best class record and examination in Taxation; Baker-Voorhis & Company, New York, New York.

Elliott's General Practice; best class record and examination in Brief Making; Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Junior Class Prizes.

Beach on Equity Jurisprudence; best class record and examination in Equity Procedure and Equity Jurisprudence; Baker-Voorhis & Company, New York, New York.

Jaggard on Taxation; best class record and examination in Evidence II; Keefe-Davidson Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Encyclopaedia of Iowa Law; best class record and examination in Law of Negligence; E. C. Ebersole, Toledo, Iowa.

Page on Wills; best class record and examination in Probate Law; W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Freshman Class Prizes.

Set of Lewis Greenleaf on Evidence, three volumes; best class record and examination in Evidence; Rees-Welch & Company, law book publishers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Hawley & McGregor's Real Property; best class record and examination in Real Property; Sprague Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Bispham's Principles of Equity; best class record and examination in Code Pleading I; Banks Law Publishing Company, New York, New York.

Hammon's Chattel Mortgages; best class record and examination in Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure; Keefe-Davidson Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Note.—Students winning the general prizes will not be awarded class prizes.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.

The many advantages of the city of Des Moines as a seat of professional school cannot be overestimated. It is the capital of one of the leading states of the Union; it may safely be said to be the center of social and professional as well as political life of the state. It is easily accessible, remarkably healthful, and the scene of great business, professional and social activity. It is large enough to afford its inhabitants all the means of culture and recreation ordinarily found in larger cities, while it is not so large as to make the cost of living burdensome, even to persons of the most limited means.

The district courts of Polk County are in continuous session the entire year. There are four judges assigned to the district courts of the capital county; two of the judges hold each a court continuously for the trial of civil cases with juries; one judge holds continuously a district court for the trial of equity cases and proceedings in probate, and one judge holds continuously a district court for the trial of criminal cases; so that there are four courts of general jurisdiction regularly held every day during the school year, affording the student the fullest opportunities for varied observation in court practice and proceedings, and for the acquiring of knowledge respecting items of practice, so much of which is unwritten and to be acquired in no other way. The federal courts, both district and circuit, are also in session here several months each year. The supreme court of Iowa is in almost continuous session throughout the school year. These three courts thus give the student opportunities not afforded elsewhere for coming in contact with actual court proceedings in all of the courts.

It is here that law students are afforded the fullest and best opportunities to see the practical work in the trial of cases in each division of state jurisprudence, and also in the federal courts.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS.

One.—A student entering the University declares in so doing his readiness to obey the rules and regulations of the institution as they may be promulgated from time to time.

Two.—A student under sentence of suspension or expulsion from any accredited college cannot be admitted to the University without the consent of the institution administering the discipline.

Three.—Profanity, gambling, drinking intoxicating liquors, desecration of the Lord's Day, visiting saloons or other improper resorts, are forbidden as violating good morals.

Four.—Smoking is forbidden on the grounds or in the buildings.

Five.—It is regarded as an especially serious breach of good order for a student to commit any impropriety, as playing cards, indulging in profanity, etc., while wearing the colors of the University, or, with a party of students, attending collegiate games or contests.

Six.—A student defacing or injuring the property of the University will be required to make good the damage, and is also liable to discipline.

Seven.—All students are required to conform to these and all other general or special announcements or rules that may be made by the management.

ROOMING-PLACE RESTRICTIONS.

The heads of the homes where students room are expected to co-operate with the management in maintaining the proprieties.

Lady students are required to room only where a reception-room for callers is provided, this room not being a private parlor over which the young women may have control, but rather the receiving room of the home. Young women receiving gentlemen callers in their rooms will be subject to expulsion; likewise, young men who call upon young women in their private rooms will be subject to the same severe discipline. Young women who visit or call on young men at their rooms will be subject to immediate expulsion.

Young women are not permitted to room in homes where men are rooming.

No young woman in the school will be permitted to room at a place which does not have the full approval of the dean of women.

Young women desiring rooms will always find an approved list of rooming-places with the Young Women's Christian Association.

Every precaution is taken that the young women shall be most carefully safeguarded while in the University.

EXPENSES IN LAW COLLEGE,

Registration fee, payable at beginning of each year, \$1.00.

Contingent fee, per term, \$2.00.

Tuition.—Fall term, \$31.00; winter term, \$26.00; spring term, \$21.00.

Seniors in the College of Liberal Arts taking the combination course in the College of Liberal Arts and the Law College will pay the regular tuition and fees in the College of Liberal Arts and \$11.00 per term as tuition in the Law College.

A reduction of \$1.00 is made in the tuition charge for each term if the student completes his matriculation and pays his tuition before Thursday of the opening week. If the student is in attendance and does not enroll the first week, he will be required to pay \$1.00 additional for each week or fraction thereof that he delays his enrollment.

Graduation fee, \$10.00.

A student taking work in the Law College is privileged to take three hours per week in the College of Liberal Arts free (except fees).

No reduction is made to students taking but part of the course in Law, nor to those taking but part of a term.

For each additional hour carried in excess of eighteen, \$1.50 is charged. This charge will be reduced to \$1.00 per hour in case the student secures the consent of the faculty before enrolling for such excess work.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY PRACTICE COURT.

Note.—The purpose of the practice court work is to facilitate the study of the law of procedure and of evidence from the practitioner's standpoint, and to give students a familiarity with and readiness in conducting the lawsuit. A careful study of the statutes, authorities and forms is therefore essential, and will be required. Questions of substantive law must be properly presented and will be carefully heard and decided, but the taking of the correct steps leading up to this presentation is of greater importance in this course, and, if conscientious, careful and complete work has not been done in this direction, no credit will be given. The court is organized in three divisions:

1. Practice in the District Court, for junior and senior classes.
2. A special course in Justice Practice to the junior class during the spring term of the year.
3. Practice in the Supreme Court for the senior class during the spring term of the year.

Rules of Practice.

1. This court shall be the Practice Court of the Drake University College of Law, and shall have general original jurisdiction of all actions in law and equity.

2. The officers shall be the judge, appointed by the faculty; a clerk and a sheriff, appointed by the judge. The judge may, in his discretion, appoint to sit with him in any case, in advisory capacity as associate judges, members of the Law School or of the bar.

3. Every regular session of the Practice Court shall be return day. All notices, writs and pleadings shall be served and filed at least three clear days before return day. Service shall be made upon the defendant's attorney, but the return shall state that it was made on the defendant.

4. The defendant shall be allowed two days from return day in which to file his pleadings to plaintiff's petition. Three days shall be allowed in which to file each subsequent pleading. All motions and demurrers shall be in writing.

5. All motions and demurrers when filed must be entered by the attorney filing the same on the motion docket; it will be heard and decided (after

three days) on the first motion day after filing, unless, for sufficient cause, the court orders it passed.

6. No motion attacking a pleading shall be filed by a party who has filed, had submitted and ruled upon a demurrer to the same pleading. Pleadings that do not conform to the statements of fact may be corrected or struck from the files on motion.

7. The original of all pleadings must be filed with the clerk of the court and remain in the files of the court. A duplicate of all notices, writs and pleadings of every character must be prepared and delivered to the attorney for the adverse party at the time of filing the original.

8. It is recommended that all pleadings be typewritten. All pleadings, writs and motions not typewritten must be carefully written on legal cap white paper, and there must be on each side and end of the paper a margin of at least one inch, upon which there shall be no writing. Particular attention will be given to the neatness with which pleadings are prepared. Illegible writing, erasures and carelessly prepared papers will be stricken from the files on motion of the adverse party or by order of the court.

9. The attorney for the plaintiff, in bringing his action, must prepare an original notice of the suit, including the return of the sheriff or other evidence of service, which notice must be filed with the clerk, together with the petition. He must also deliver to the attorney for the defendant a copy of the petition, original notice, and return or evidence of service. Such delivery will constitute service of the original notice. Copies of all pleadings thereafter must be delivered to the attorney for the adverse party.

10. A failure to comply with the rules as to pleadings or copies will make the case subject to default, either on order of the court or application of the adverse party. Where default has been entered it may be set aside, as provided by statute.

11. All cases will be subject to call on the second practice court day after giving out the statement of the case. When a case is called and not ready to be heard, it will not be called again until all cases on the docket have been called.

12. All students in the junior and senior classes will be required to be in attendance at the opening of the court on each day, and remain in attendance. Except the attorneys in charge of the case, all students taking the course must keep notes of the procedure and legal points involved in each case. These notes must be delivered to the presiding judge at the close of each day's session of court.

13. The attorney for the plaintiff will in all cases be held responsible for the cause being speedily put at issue and disposed of.

14. Applications for continuance, change of venue, as well as all other questions of practice not herein specially provided for shall be controlled by the provisions of the code governing like matters in district courts of the state of Iowa.

15. All pleadings must be securely fastened, enclosed in a folder, and neatly folded, endorsed on the back of the folder as follows:

First, number of the case; second, title of the case; third, name of the pleading filed; fourth, attorneys for plaintiff; fifth, attorneys for defendant.

No pleading will be filed unless it fully complies with this rule.

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Drake University Record

Volume IV

MARCH, 1908

Number 11

DRAKE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW

Announcement for
1908-1909

DRAKE UNIVERSITY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

College of Liberal Arts.—Courses of four years, based upon high school courses for four years in extent, leading to the degree of A. B., Ph. B., S. B. Courses requiring an additional year's work leading to the corresponding Master's degree.

College of the Bible.—English courses, based upon four-year high school course, leading to certificate. Graduate course, requiring three years' work, leading to degree of B. D.

College of Law.—Three-year course, based on four-year high school course, leading to degree of LL. B.

College of Medicine.—Four-year course, based on four-year high school course, leading to degree of M. D. Three-year course for nurses, based on high school course, leading to certificate.

College of Education.—Course of four years, based upon high school courses four years in extent, leading to degree of B. Ed. The student completing the work may also receive the degree, A. B., Ph. B., or S. B., if work has been properly planned. Two-year courses arranged especially for those preparing to teach in small high schools, or in the grades, and for primary, kindergarten, oratory, music, drawing, physical culture, and domestic science teachers and supervisors. These two-year courses have the regular entrance requirements, and graduates of any one of the eight courses may complete the requirements for the degree of B. Ed. by doing two years' additional work. If the requirements for a baccalaureate degree in the College of Liberal Arts are completed, that degree also may be secured.

Conservatory of Music.—Courses based on high school courses and elementary training in music. Special courses for beginners. Voice, piano, pipe organ, violin, cornet and other orchestral instruments; harmony, musical history and theory.

The University High School.—Classical, scientific and commercial courses, preparing students for entrance to college or for the practical affairs of life.

For catalogue or other information concerning any of these colleges or schools, address,

THE PRESIDENT,
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Announcement
College of Law
1908-1909
Thirty-third Year

CALENDAR FOR YEAR 1908-1909.

Spring Term, 1908.

March 30-31, Monday and Tuesday.. Spring term begins. Enrollment.
April 1, Wednesday, 8 a. m..... Lectures begin.
May 13, Wednesday.....May Day.
June 14, Sunday, 10:30 a. m..... Baccalaureate sermon.
June 17, Wednesday.....Commencement day.

Summer Term, 1908.

June 19-20, Friday and Saturday.... Summer term begins. Enrollment.
June 22, Monday.....Lectures begin.

Fall Term, 1908.

Sept. 14-15, Monday and Tuesday....Fall term begins. Enrollment.
September 16, Wednesday..... Lectures begin.
November 25 to November 30.....Thanksgiving vacation, from noon
Wednesday to Monday, 8 a. m.
December 23, Wednesday, 5 p. m....Fall term ends.

Winter Term, 1909.

January 4-5, Monday and Tuesday...Winter term begins. Enrollment.
January 6, Wednesday, 8 a. m..... Lectures begin.
March 25, Thursday, noon.....Winter term ends.

Spring Term, 1909.

March 29-30, Monday and Tuesday.. Spring term begins. Enrollment.
March 31, Wednesday, 8 a. m..... Lectures begin.
May 12, Wednesday..... May Day.
June 13, Sunday, 10:30 a. m..... Baccalaureate sermon.
June 16, Wednesday, 9:30 a. m.....Commencement exercises.

Summer Term, 1909.

June 18-19, Friday and Saturday.... Summer term begins. Enrollment.
June 17, Monday.....Lectures begin.

Fall Term, 1909.

Sept. 13-14, Monday and Tuesday....Fall term begins. Enrollment.
September 15, Wednesday, 8 a. m.... Lectures begin.
November 25 to November 29..... Thanksgiving vacation, from noon
Wednesday to 8 a. m. Monday.
December 22, Wednesday, 5 p. m....Term closes.

FACULTY.

HILL McCLELLAND BELL, A. M., LL. D.,
President of the University.

EDWARD BAKER EVANS, LL. M., Dean,
Professor of Law.

CHARLES ASHMAN DUDLEY, A. M., LL. M.,
Professor of Law.

WILLIAM HARRISON McHENRY, B. S., LL. M.,
Professor of Law.

HORATIO FREDERIC DALE, LL. M.,
Professor of Law.

CHARLES AARON VAN VLECK, LL. M.,
Professor of Law.

ROBERT OLIVER BRENNAN, LL. B.,
Professor of Law.

FRANK BROWN, A. M.,
Professor of Public Speaking.

Committees.

Classification	Evans, Dale, McHenry
Curriculum	Evans, Van Vleck, Dudley

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

The Iowa College of Law was organized in 1875, and was for six years a department of Simpson College, at Indianola, Iowa. In 1881, at the time of the organization of Drake University, the Iowa College of Law ceased to be a department of Simpson College and affiliated with Drake University. The first dean of the College of Law, as a department of Drake University, was George H. Lewis, who served from 1881 to 1883. His successors were A. H. McVey, who served from 1883 to 1888; Andrew J. Baker, from 1888 to 1890; Josiah Given, from 1890 to 1892; C. C. Cole, 1892 to 1907. Upon the retirement of Judge Cole, E. B. Evans became dean. Prior to the affiliation of the Iowa College of Law with Drake University, Judges Cole and Miller acted in the order named as deans of the College. The first faculty of the Law College as a department of Drake University was composed of George H. Lewis, George G. Wright, C. C. Cole, William E. Miller, John Mitchell, C. H. Gatch, L. J. Brown, B. F. Kauffman, C. A. Dudley, A. B. Cummins, and Manfred E. Williams. The College of Law continued as an affiliated school until 1902, when it was purchased by the University and became one of the regular colleges. The growth of the Law School has been continuous. During the year 1906-1907, 116 students were enrolled. The year 1907-1908 shows a considerable increase in the number attending.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.

The many advantages furnished by the city of Des Moines, as the seat of a law school, cannot be overestimated.

It is a steam and interurban railroad center, easily accessible from all parts of the state. It is a remarkably healthy city. It is the state capital of one of the leading commonwealths of the Union. It is the center of much of the best of the social, professional, political and business activity of the state.

The state legislature meets in this city, in regular session, every second year, and occasionally at other times in special session. Every student has the opportunity of observing in a practical way the method of making laws, in which work a large number of lawyers are always

concerned, either as members of the legislature or in the preparation of bills, or in work before the legislative committees in support of or opposition to pending propositions for legislation.

The district court of Polk County is in session practically the entire Law School year, as in the summer vacation of the court, from about the first of July to the first of September, there is no regular term of the Law School.

There are four district judges in this county. Two judges are in charge of law cases, tried mostly with the intervention of a jury. The third judge has charge of the equity docket. The fourth judge has charge of the criminal and probate dockets, the criminal work and a part of the probate work requiring the aid of a jury. These courts afford ample opportunities to the student to become familiar with the work of trying cases by observing how they are tried in court, thereby learning the practice of law from the actual conduct of cases.

The federal, circuit and district courts sit in this city for about two or three weeks each term, in May and November of each year, part of their work also consisting of jury trials; besides intervening sessions of these courts for the trial of cases duly assigned for that purpose by the federal judge. The referee in bankruptcy, having his office in this city, is almost daily in session with some kind of bankruptcy work or procedure.

Except during the summer vacation, the supreme court of Iowa is in almost continuous session.

Besides these higher courts, there is the police court, and there are four justice courts on the East and West sides of the city; and the average lawyer commencing practice will generally have much to do with courts of this character.

All of these courts afford to the diligent student the fullest and best opportunities to observe and learn the law from the practical work of the courts and lawyers, engaged in the actual trial of cases, in each branch or division of state and federal jurisprudence, with the practice pertaining to each.

In this respect, Drake University College of Law affords opportunities and facilities superior to any law school in this state, and equal or superior to those offered by any law school in the United States.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The question of text-books to be used by the students in the study of the work outlined has been one of the perplexing questions of law

schools. The books suitable for students' use are, in most subjects, so abbreviated from the books giving a general treatise of the subjects as to be of little value to the lawyer. The subjects of Damages, Equity, Corporations, Evidence, Insurance, and many others, require from three to ten volumes to give such information as the practicing lawyer needs in his office, while the time devoted to the subjects in the law school precludes the use of such exhaustive treatises, so that almost all of the subjects now being taught in law schools are taught from texts or cases that are of small practical value to the lawyer. The expense heretofore to each student who was required to buy all of the books used during the year has been from forty-five to sixty-five dollars. It has been and is with law schools a serious problem to reduce this extraordinary expense to the students.

The Drake University College of Law has this year undertaken to solve the problem. Arrangements have been made to put in the library a sufficient number of certain case books used in the school to supply all students. It is hoped in this way to save every student from ten to twenty dollars per year. All other text-books used may be rented for the year or purchased at cost price.

In order to make this economy possible, a library fee of one dollar per term will be charged.

GENERAL PRIZES AWARDED DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR 1907-1908.

Note.—Competition for the senior class general prizes is open to all members of the senior class who are candidates for the degree of LL. B., and who have been regular students in this department for at least two years.

Students winning the general prizes will not be awarded class prizes.

Senior Class General Prizes.

To be awarded on the best prize thesis and best average grade in the senior year studies—fifty per cent on thesis and fifty per cent on average grade.

First Prize.—Second edition of the American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, by the Edward Thompson Company, Northport, Long Island, New York.

Second Prize.—The first thirteen volumes of Cyc, by the American Law Book Company, of New York.

Third Prize.—The Encyclopaedia of Evidence, by the L. D. Powell Company, Los Angeles, California, and Chicago, Illinois.

Fourth Prize.—Volumes I to XII, Lawyers' Reports, Annotated, new series; also Digest covering the first twelve volumes; by Charles Reed, manager Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

Junior Class General Prizes.

To be awarded for best average grade in junior studies for the year.

First Prize.—Tiedeman, on State and Federal Control of Persons and Property, two volumes, by the F. H. Thomas Law Book Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

Second Prize.—Twelve dollars' worth of law books, to be selected from the publications of T. H. Flood & Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Third Prize.—Andrews' American Law, in two volumes, Callaghan & Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Freshman Class General Prizes.

To be awarded for excellency in debate.

Thirty-eight dollars' worth of law books, to be selected from the publications of T. H. Flood & Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Senior Class Prizes.

Note.—Students winning the general prizes will not be awarded class prizes.

Taylor on Corporations; best class record and examination in Code Pleading II; Banks Law Publishing Company, New York, New York.

Kinhead's Jurisprudence of Law and Ethics; to be awarded for the best class record and examination in Constitutional Law; Banks Law Publishing Company, New York, New York.

Elliott's General Practice; best class record and examination in Brief Making; Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Junior Class Prizes.

Beach on Equity Jurisprudence; best class record and examination in Equity Procedure and Equity Jurisprudence; Baker, Voorhis & Company, New York, New York.

Jaggard on Taxation; best class record and examination in Evidence II; Keefe-Davidson Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Encyclopaedia of Iowa Law; best class record and examination in Law of Negligence; E. C. Ebersole, Toledo, Iowa.

Page on Wills; best class record and examination in Wills; W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Freshman Class Prizes.

Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, two volumes; best class record and examination in the Law of Torts; by the Baker-Voorhis Company, New York, New York.

Hawley & McGregor's Real Property; best class record and examination in Real Property; Sprague Publishing Company, Detroit, Mich.

Bispham's Principles of Equity; best class record and examination in Code Pleading I; Banks Law Publishing Company, New York, New York.

Hammon's Chattel Mortgages; best class record and examination in Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure; Keefe-Davidson Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

LIBRARY.

The library in the Law Department contains about two thousand volumes. Here may be found two full sets of the Iowa Reports; entire Reporter System, including the Northwestern, Northeastern, Atlantic, Southern, Pacific, Southeastern and Southwestern Reports, covering all the leading cases in the supreme courts of every state in the Union; the Federal Reporter and Digest; the United States Supreme Court Reports; the Supreme Court Reporter; the New York Supplement; the American Digest; the American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, first and second editions; the Encyclopaedia of Pleading and Practice; Cyc; Words and Phrases; Current Law; the Lawyers' Reports, Annotated; and a large number of text-books and works of reference, thus affording the student ample library facilities within the school.

At the state capitol is the splendid and well-known state law library, containing some thirty thousand volumes, and having but few equals in this country in the richness of its collection. The library is housed in a magnificently appointed chamber on the main floor of the capitol building, and, with its quiet alcoves and reading rooms, its thoughtful and courteous attendants, it is an ideal place for study. The library is open to the students without any charge, and every facility is afforded them to pursue their ordinary college work or engage in original and special investigation.

There are few cities in this country, certainly none in the west, supplied so richly with library facilities. Besides the law libraries

mentioned, the Des Moines City Library, of forty thousand volumes, which has recently been moved to its new quarters on the river front, is at the disposal of the students. The library is a general one, with splendid reading rooms, in which may be found all the American and English magazines and periodicals.

The general reference library of the University is available to the students of this College for any use they can make of it.

THE MODEL SENATE.

A student of the law should receive an education in the expression of thought co-extensive with the acquired art of logical thinking. The high reaches of success to which a lawyer will attain depends largely upon his ability to express his thought accurately, plead his cases persuasively, and to understand thoroughly the people with whom he comes in personal contact. The faculty of the Drake University College of Law exercises every effort in order that these results may be obtained. In connection with the regular course offered in Drake University, the students of the law have organized for their own self-betterment, a permanent organization which, on account of its nature, they have named the Model Senate. The Model Senate meets regularly upon each Friday evening during the school year, and is conducted according to its constitution and by-laws. It is a deliberative body, following as closely as possible rules laid down by the parliament of England and the senate of the United States. Special attention is paid to debate, argumentation, and parliamentary law. Criticisms are offered in regard to each program by the critic who is appointed for this special purpose. General criticisms are also in order at each regular meeting. The management of the Senate is placed in the hands of officers elected for that purpose, and committees are regularly appointed to review the many bills before they are presented to the large assembly for discussion and final determination. Each senator represents a state of the Union, and is entitled to a vote upon any bill, the passage of which is before the senate for its final consideration. The work of this assembly is a potent factor in the University. The Model Senate has received the approval of both faculty and students, and is recognized everywhere as an ideal organization for practical experience.

THE PRACTICE COURT.

After the students have become sufficiently advanced, work in the Practice Court is regularly assigned them. The course is organized

into three divisions—first, the district court, for all members of the junior and senior classes. This court is presided over by the dean of the faculty, having this work exclusively in charge. The work consists of the actual trial of causes, from the commencement of the cause to the final trial, including the preparation and serving of notices, the drafting of pleadings, the production of testimony, oral argument to the court or to the jury, and written briefs filed in the cause; in short, the work is practically the same as that of the district courts of the state of Iowa. Causes are assigned in law, equity and criminal branches, trials with and without a jury.

The second branch consists of a special course in justice practice, which comes during the last term of the junior year.

The third division is that of the supreme court, composed of the entire faculty, and presided over by the dean. This court sits on stated occasions to hear and determine appeals, the appeals being regularly taken from the decisions of the trial court. Any student aggrieved at the decision rendered in his case in the trial court has the right to appeal to the supreme court. Each senior student is required to appeal at least one case, and take every step incident thereto, including the preparation and service of a notice of appeal; the preparing, serving and filing of the abstract; the making of typewritten arguments and briefs, with citation of authorities and oral argument thereon. While the proceedings are conducted at the hearings by the respective attorneys, all other members of the class are required to attend and make notes and report of the work being done, so that each one obtains some benefit also from what is done in his presence by others.

LEGAL ADVICE CLUBS.

The faculty encourages all senior students to form Legal Advice Clubs, of four members each. Difficult questions will be submitted from time to time by members of the faculty, or may be sent in by members of the bar, and referred to these clubs. The clubs will be divided, the authorities examined, and written briefs prepared on the legal questions involved.

The work here contemplated is of great benefit to the young practitioner who feels the need of assistance in preparing, as well as to the busy lawyer. Attorneys desiring to take advantage of the work of the Legal Advice Clubs should furnish to the dean a statement of the facts and the legal questions involved. This work offers excellent opportunity to the student for practical research and examination of authori-

ties. For meritorious work done, the faculty will give a credit of one term hour for each brief prepared.

THESES.

Each candidate for the degree, Bachelor of Laws, must, in his senior year, prepare either a prize thesis or a baccalaureate thesis, in accordance with the rules and requirements of the faculty. All theses become the property of the University, and will be kept on file in the College. Each student presenting either a prize or baccalaureate thesis satisfactory to the faculty may be given a special credit not exceeding two term hours. No credit will be given unless all rules have been complied with.

ENTERING THE UNIVERSITY.

Credentials.—A student expecting to enter the University should send, previous to his coming, if possible, all credits made in high schools and other colleges, to Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. He should also, if coming from another college, enclose a letter of honorable dismissal, together with a certified copy of any credits made in the institution. If the law student wishes a time credit for reading done in a law office, he should bring with him affidavits in the form given on another page, under the designation, "Form Approved by the Attorney-General, June 25, 1902." These blanks will be furnished by the University. If it is impossible to send these credentials before coming to the University at the opening of the term, the student should bring them with him and present them at the office of the registrar of the University at the time of entering. A student expecting to take entrance examinations should be present on Friday and Saturday previous to the opening of the term.

The Procedure in Enrolling.—A student entering the University should first go to the registrar's office, and credentials, including high school credits, recommendations and other papers (if not sent previously) should be filed with the registrar. After these papers have been filed, and any other data required has been furnished, a **registration card**, entitling the bearer to entrance to the University, will be given him.

Matriculation.—The student will present the registration card received from the registrar to the dean of the college which he wishes to enter, and will prepare and have approved an enrollment card.

Payment of Fees.—The enrollment card received from the dean will be taken to the office of the financial secretary of the University, where payment of tuition and fees for the term may be made. The names of students will be sent to the instructors under whom they wish to take work only after all tuition and fees have been paid; hence, tuition and fees are payable strictly in advance.

Change in Registration.—After the student has matriculated, he may make changes only upon the consent of the dean of his college, and the payment of twenty-five cents for each change made, provided that no fee will be charged for dropping studies upon the advice of the dean of his college.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LAW COLLEGE.

The applicant should be at least eighteen years of age.

The following rules have been adopted in accordance with the requirements of the National Association of American Law Schools:

The College of Law "shall require of all candidates for its degree at the time of their admission to the school the completion of a four-years' high school course, or such a course of preparation as would be accepted for admission to the state university, or to the principal colleges and universities in the state where the law school is located."

Accordingly, applicants for admission who are graduates or matriculants of reputable universities or colleges, or graduates of four-year courses of accredited high schools will be admitted as above provided without examination.

Applicants presenting certificates for all or any portion of the preparatory work specified in the following list of subjects for examination will be required to pass entrance examinations in enough other preparatory subjects to meet the requirements of four years of high school credit.

All other applicants will be required to pass entrance examinations in the subjects named in the following list, except that for the subjects marked with an * other subjects which, in the judgment of the University registrar, are real equivalents, may be substituted at the request of the applicant.

SUBJECTS FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR 1908-1909.

*Foreign Language	4	units
English and *Literature	4	units
Ancient History	1	unit
United States History	$\frac{1}{2}$	unit
Civil Government, including Government Land Surveys.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	unit
Political Economy	$\frac{1}{2}$	unit
Physiography	$\frac{1}{2}$	unit
Arithmetic, taken in high school	$\frac{1}{2}$	unit
Algebra, through Quadratics	$1\frac{1}{2}$	units
*Plane Geometry	1	unit
*Physics	1	unit

Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Physiology, Drawing, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Shopwork (Woodwork, Forging and Machine work), and Music (Musical Appreciation, Harmony) are among the subjects that may be offered in lieu of those marked with an *.

A unit is the equivalent of one study reciting five times a week for one year of thirty-six weeks, each recitation being not less than forty-five minutes in length.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Time and Place.—Examinations for admission to the University will be held at the University on the Friday and Saturday preceding the opening of each term. Examinations given at other times must be by special permission of the examiner, and the payment of a special fee. Any desiring to take these examinations should give notice of their intentions previous to the day of examination.

Fees for Examination for Admission.—No fee for examinations for entrance, if they are taken on regular examination days, will be charged. For all admission examinations taken at other times, a fee of one dollar for each unit or fraction thereof will be charged.

CONDITIONAL ADMISSION.

To Regular Classification.—No student can be admitted to regular classification in the first or second year classes of the Law College with fewer than thirteen units of preparatory work to his credit, nor to the third-year class unless the full requirement of fifteen units has been completed. All conditions in preparatory work must be satisfied at least nine months before graduation.

Special Students.—A student at least twenty-one years of age may enter the Law College for special work upon satisfying the dean and the various professors for whose work he registers that he possesses such an academic education as will enable him to make successful use of the opportunities thus afforded in the study of law. Such student will be otherwise subject to the same rules as a regular student. No special student can become a candidate for a degree without first complying with the entrance requirements of the College at least one year prior to his graduation.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING FOR SECOND YEAR.

Applicants for admission to advanced standing in the second-year class must comply with all the requirements hereinbefore set forth for admission to the first year, and, in addition thereto, must furnish a certificate from an accredited law school of work and grades completed in such law school, or the affidavit of some attorney in regular practice, stating that the applicant has pursued a course of study of law in his office for twelve months. If the course of study has been in the office of a lawyer, the applicant must also successfully pass examinations in the subjects studied in the law office.

The form of affidavit of study in the law office which may be used is here inserted:

Form Approved by Attorney-General, June 25, 1902.

State of..... }
.....County, } ss.

....., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a member of the bar of the state of....., in regular practice, and has been such for more than.....years last past. That, the applicant for admission to the bar, actually and in good faith pursued a regular course of the study of the law in the office of deponent for the period of....., beginning on theday of....., 190....

And deponent further says that the said..... studied the following subjects during said time..... giving to each subject approximately the number of hours indicated, that he was diligent and attentive in the pursuit of his studies, and

that he actually and in good faith devoted the entire time hereinbefore mentioned to the study of the law.

.....

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this.....
day of....., 190....

.....

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING FOR THIRD YEAR.

Applicants for admission to the third year's standing must comply with all the conditions hereinbefore set out for candidates for admission to the first-year class, and, in addition thereto, must furnish certificate from a reputable law school of work completed for the first and second years in said school, or a certificate showing two years' study of law in a reputable law school, or the affidavit of a member of the bar in regular practice, stating that the applicant has pursued a regular course of study of law in his office for twenty-four months, and pass the examinations required of students admitted to advanced standing of the second year, and, in addition thereto, pass examinations in the subjects of the second year, no credit being given for any subject studied in a law office except upon examination.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

Three years of study is required of all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He must, either before entering the College of Law or in connection with his law course, have secured in college six credits in Public Speaking and nine credits in English. The candidate for this degree must complete the course, having at least one hundred eight term hours of Law to his credit. The candidate for a degree must be of good moral character, must not be in debt to the University on account of his school expenses, must at some time have attended this Law College at least one year, and must be present to receive his diploma and degree on graduation day.

The honor, *cum laude*, is awarded in connection with the degree, LL. B., conferred at the commencement of the University, to those students who have maintained the high standard of "A" in all the required subjects outlined in the law curriculum, and who, in addition thereto, have obtained six or more special credits for work done on special thesis, in the Legal Advice Clubs, in the Model Senate, and in intercollegiate debate, or any of them—making a total of one hundred fourteen credits or term hours.

Definition.

A credit, or term hour, means one recitation or lecture per week for a period of twelve weeks. Lectures and recitations require one hour of time.

COURSE OF STUDY.**First Year.**

Torts (Cooley on Torts), Prof. Brennan, 4 hours.

Contracts (Anson on Contracts, and Huffcutt's and Woodruff's Cases on Contracts), Prof. Van Vleck, 6 hours.

Criminal Law (Clark and Marshall on Law of Crimes), Prof. McHenry, 3 hours per week.

Elementary Law (Fishback's Elementary Law), Prof. Brennan, 2 hours per week.

Personal Property and Sales (Smith's Personal Property) Prof. Van Vleck, 2 hours per week.

Criminal Procedure (Clarke on Criminal Procedure), Prof. McHenry, 2 hours per week.

Bailments and Carriers (Hale on Bailments and Carriers), Prof. Brennan, 2 hours per week.

Agency (Mechem's Elements of Agency, Mechem's Cases on Agency), Prof. Van Vleck, 2 hours per week.

Partnership (Mechem on Partnership), Dean Evans, 2 hours per week.

Code Pleading I (Phillips on Code Pleading), Prof. Dale, 3 hours per week.

Law of Persons (Tiffainy's Domestic Relations), Prof. Van Vleck, 2 hours per week.

Evidence I (Reynolds on Evidence), Dean Evans, 2 hours per week.

Real Property I (Newell on Real Property), Prof. Van Vleck, 2 hours per week.

From the foregoing the student must elect at least twelve hours per week.

Second Year.

Damages (Sedgwick on Damages, Beal's Cases on Damages), Dean Evans, 2 hours per week.

Evidence II (Wigmore's Cases on Evidence), Prof. Van Vleck, 4 hours.

Equity Jurisprudence (Bispham's Equity Jurisprudence), Prof. Dudley, 6 hours.

Real Property II (Finche's Cases on Real Property), Prof. Van Vleck, 2 hours per week.

Private Corporations (Elliott's Private Corporations), Prof. Dale, 4 hours.

Common Law Pleading (Shipman's Common Law Pleading), Prof. Van Vleck, 2 hours per week.

Probate Law (Holmes' Probate Law), Dean Evans, 2 hours per week.

Commercial Paper (text to be selected), Prof. Van Vleck, 3 hours per week.

Extraordinary Legal Remedies, 1910; Conveyancing, 1909 (Alternating lectures, with assigned cases), Dean Evans, 1 hour per week.

Equity Procedure (Shipman's Equity Procedure), Prof. Dudley, 3 hours per week.

Civil Law, 1910; Federal Procedure, 1909 (Alternating lecture course, with assigned cases), Prof. Van Vleck, 1 hour per week.

Wills (Rood on Wills), Prof. McHenry, 3 hours per week.

Negligence (Barrows on Negligence), Dean Evans, 2 hours per week.

Practice Court I (Preparation and trial of cases), Dean Evans, 8 hours.

From the foregoing the student must elect at least twelve hours per week.

Third Year.

Insurance (Kerr on Insurance), Dean Evans, 3 hours per week.

Quasi Contracts (Woodruff's Cases), Prof. Van Vleck, 2 hours per week.

Trusts and Trustees (Underhill on Trusts and Trustees), Prof. Dudley, 3 hours.

Constitutional Law (Cooley's Constitutional Limitations), Prof. Van Vleck, 4 hours.

Taxation (Jaggard on Taxation), Prof. Dale, 3 hours per week.

Suretyship (Pingrey on Suretyship), Dean Evans, 1 hour per week.

Railway Law (Baldwin's Railway Law), Prof. Dale, 2 hours per week.

Code Pleading II (Code of Iowa and cases), Dean Evans, 4 hours.

Conflict of Laws (Minor's Conflict of Laws), Prof. Van Vleck, 2 hours per week.

Extraordinary Legal Remedies, 1910; Conveyancing, 1909 (Alternating lectures and assigned cases), Dean Evans, 1 hour per week.

Attachments (Selected cases), Prof. Dale, 1 hour per week.

Practice Court II (Preparation and trial of cases), Dean Evans, 6 hours.

Brief Making and Practice in Supreme Court, Prof. Dale, 1 hour per week.

Civil Law, 1910; Federal Procedure, 1909 (Alternating), Prof. Van Vleck, 1 hour per week.

Construction and Interpretation of Statutes, Prof. McHenry, 1 hour per week.

Public Corporations (Elliott's Public Corporations), Prof. Van Vleck, 2 hours per week.

Review Work in the spring term.

From the foregoing the student must elect at least twelve hours per week.

Note.—The student in electing his studies for any term will be guided wholly by the dean, and he will not be permitted to take more than fifteen hours per week without permission from the dean specially certified to the registrar.

COMBINATION COURSES.

The Liberal Arts course is the basis of any combination effected.

All subjects offered in any college that are required in any course considered separately shall remain as required subjects in any combination effected. Likewise, all preliminary requirements for entrance to each college must be met.

The required Liberal Arts subjects in any combined course shall be completed before any of the subjects of the combining course may be taken. No credit on Liberal Arts courses will be given for subjects taken in the professional courses prior to completion in the College of Liberal Arts, of the number of term hours specified in the following statements of conditions necessary to effect the combination of courses specified:

Combined Course—Liberal Arts and Law.

When one hundred forty-one term hours (including at least six hours in the department of Public Speaking) have been earned in the College of Liberal Arts, the student may enter the College of Law, and, upon the completion of the first year's work in Law (not fewer than thirty-nine term hours), receive the degree of A. B., Ph. B. or S. B.

COURSE IN ENGLISH.

Beginning with the year 1908-1909, one year's English in addition to that offered in the high school will be required of all candidates for a degree. If a student has not had this work before entering the school, opportunity will be given, without additional expense, to carry the work while taking the Law course. The increasing standard required of

lawyers in pleading calls for a better knowledge and more skillful use of English than ever before.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

This very important branch of modern education is receiving more and more attention every year. Its importance cannot be overestimated. The young man or young woman who is able to speak in public with precision, clearness and continuity has a great advantage over those who are untrained in the art of public expression. The old phrase, "I know, but I cannot express," clearly shows the difficulty under which many persons labor who have not been fortunate enough to have the power of expression properly cultivated. It is the aim of this department to develop in the students in our institution the power clearly and forcibly to express the things they have learned in order that they may be the better fitted to pursue the useful vocation of the law. To this end, at least one year's work in Public Speaking is required of each candidate for degree. The schedule for the first year is so arranged that the course in Public Speaking will not interfere with the regular Law course.

CONVEYANCING.

One of the most important branches of the work of the practicing lawyer consists of the drafting of conveyances of real and transfer of personal property, wills, articles of incorporation, and co-partnership.

The course in conveyancing consists of actual practice in drafting instruments pertaining to the transfer of title to real and personal property, the preparation of wills and other contracts. Particular attention is given to the technical terms employed, their significance and meaning. The lectures on the several instruments and the criticisms of papers prepared under the direction of the lecturer is of great benefit to the student.

SYSTEMATIC QUIZ WORK.

Systematic quiz work, under the direction of all the members of the faculty, will occupy a large share of the work in the spring term of the senior year, with a view to preparing the senior class for their bar examination. The quiz work will cover all the subjects of that examination in the most thorough manner. This course will be a most valuable one to all candidates for the bar examination, whether they have been

students in the Law Department or not. It is very advisable that students who have been pursuing their studies in law offices in this city and throughout the state, and who desire to take the examination for the bar in May, enter the Law Department during the spring term, in order to obtain the above systematic review. Arrangements to this effect may be made with the dean of the department.

EXPENSES IN LAW COLLEGE.

Registration fee, payable once each year, \$1.00.

Contingent fee, per term, \$2.00.

Library fee, per term, \$1.00. (See text-books.)

Tuition.—Fall term, \$31.00; winter term, \$26.00; spring term, \$21.00.

Each hour carried in excess of fifteen, \$1.00.

Seniors in the College of Liberal Arts taking the combination course in the College of Liberal Arts and the Law College will pay the tuition in the Law College.

A reduction of \$1.00 is made in the tuition charge for each term if the student completes his matriculation and pays his tuition before Thursday of the opening week. If the student is in attendance and does not enroll the first week, he will be required to pay \$1.00 additional for each week or fraction thereof that he delays his enrollment.

A student taking work in the Law College is privileged to take three hours per week in the College of Liberal Arts free (except fees).

No reduction is made to students taking but part of the course in Law, nor to those taking but part of a term.

Gymnasium and Medical fee, per term, 50 cents.

The gymnasium and medical fee entitles each student to bath and locker privileges in the gymnasium, instruction in physical culture and gymnastics, free medical examinations for entrance to any of the physical training work, also free medical advice by the University physician.

Graduation fee, \$10.00.

Tuition and fees are not refunded, and are not transferable.

BOARD AND ROOM.

The expense of board and room and sundries at Drake University varies in accordance with the habits and tastes of the student. Good rooms may be had at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per month. These rooms are

furnished, heated, lighted, and taken care of, so that there is no additional expense for laundry or furnishing of the rooms. Where two students use one room, the expense to each runs from about 65 cents to \$1.25 per week. It should be understood that more expensive rooms can be had by those desiring them, but the rooms described are very satisfactory. Board can be had at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

A tabulated estimate of the necessary expense of the student is appended:

Items of Expense.	Low.	Average.	Liberal.
Tuition	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
Contingent and other fees	12.50	20.00	30.00
Board	90.00	110.00	150.00
Laundry	12.50	20.00	30.00
Text-books and stationery	10.00	15.00	25.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$200.00	\$240.00	\$310.00

Many of the students of the University find it possible to make a portion, and in some cases all of their expenses, by engaging in some sort of work while attending the University. Every assistance possible is given to those desiring to work.



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DRAKE UNIVERSITY RECORD

**ANNOUNCEMENT
COLLEGE OF LAW
1909-1910**

ANNOUNCEMENT

COLLEGE OF LAW

1909-1910

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

DRAKE UNIVERSITY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.—Courses of four years, based upon high school courses four years in extent, leading to the degree of A. B., Ph. B., S. B. Courses requiring an additional year's work leading to the corresponding Master's degree.

COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.—English courses, based upon four-year high school course, leading to certificate. Graduate course, requiring three years' work, leading to degree of D. B.

COLLEGE OF LAW.—Three-year course, based on four-year high school course, leading to degree of LL. B.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—Four-year course, based on four-year high school course, leading to degree of M. D. Two-year courses in Pharmacy, based on four-year high school course.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.—Three-year course, based on four-year high school course, leading to the degree of D. D. S.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION.—Course of four years, based upon high school courses four years in extent, leading to degree of Ed. B. The student completing the work may also receive the degree, A. B., Ph. B., or S. B., if work has been properly planned. Two-year courses arranged especially for those preparing to teach in small high schools, or in the grades, and for Primary, Kindergarten, Drawing, Physical Culture, and Domestic Science teachers and supervisors.

COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.—Special courses based upon such preparation as best fits the student to pursue the study of his chosen course most profitably. The College of Fine Arts includes three distinct departments—The Conservatory of Music, School of Painting and Drawing, and School of Dramatic Art.

Conservatory of Music.—Four year courses in Voice, Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin, Cornet and other orchestral instruments, Harmony, Musical History and Theory.

School of Painting and Drawing.—Courses in drawing from geometric forms and plaster casts, and courses in painting in oil, pastel, water colors, and black and white.

School of Dramatic Art.—Two-year courses in Physical Culture, Gesture, Voice Training, Monologue Work, Impersonation, and other forms of dramatic readings.

THE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL.—Classical, Scientific and Commercial courses, preparing students for entrance to college or for the practical affairs of life. Practical courses offered for those preparing to teach in the rural schools.

For catalogue or other information concerning any of these colleges or schools, address,

THE PRESIDENT,
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

CALENDAR.

Spring Quarter, 1909.

March 29-30, Monday and Tuesday.... Spring quarter begins. Enrollment.
March 31, Wednesday, 8 a. m..... Lectures begin.
May 10, 11, 12, Monday Tuesday
and Wednesday..... Music festival.
May 12, Wednesday..... May Day, holiday.
June 13, Sunday, 10:30 a. m..... Baccalaureate sermon.
8:00 p. m..... Bible College annual address.
June 14, Monday, 8:15 p. m..... Senior play.
June 15, Tuesday, 10:00 a. m..... Meeting of trustees.
8:15 p. m..... Commencement concert.
June 16, Wednesday, 9:30 a. m..... Commencement exercises.

Summer Quarter, 1909.

June 14, Monday..... Summer quarter begins. Enrollment.
June 18, 19, Friday and Saturday.... Short course for teachers begins.
July 30, Friday..... Short course for teachers ends.
August 20, Friday..... Summer quarter ends.

Fall Quarter, 1909.

Sept. 20-21, Monday and Tuesday.... Fall term begins. Enrollment.
Sept. 22, Wednesday, 8 a. m..... Lectures begin.
Nov. 24-29..... Thanksgiving vacation, from noon
Wednesday to 8:00 a. m. Monday.
Dec. 22, Wednesday, 5 p. m..... Quarter closes.

Winter Quarter, 1910.

January 3-4, Monday and Tuesday... Winter quarter begins. Enrollment.
January 5, Wednesday, 8:00 a. m..... Lectures begin.
February 22, Tuesday..... Washington's birthday, holiday.
March 24, Thursday, noon..... Winter quarter ends.

Spring Quarter, 1910.

March 25, 26, Friday and Saturday... Spring quarter begins. Enrollment.
March 28, Monday, 8:00 a. m..... Lectures begin.
May 16, 17, 18, Monday, Tuesday
and Wednesday..... Music festival.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

FACULTY.

HILL McCLELLAND BELL, A. M., LL. D.,
President of the University.

CHESTER CICERO COLE, LL. D.,
Dean Emeritus of the College of Law.

EDWARD BAKER EVANS, LL. M., Dean,
Professor of Law of Pleading and Practice.

CHARLES ASHMAN DUDLEY, A. M., LL. M.,
Professor of Law of Equity Jurisprudence.

WILLIAM HARRISON McHENRY, B. S., LL. M.,
Professor of Criminal Law.

HORATIO FREDERICK DALE, LL. M.,
Professor of Law of Private Corporations.

CHARLES AARON VAN VLECK, LL. M.,
Professor of Law of Contracts.

FRANK BROWN, A. M.,
Professor of Public Speaking.

ROBERT OLIVER BRENNAN, LL. B.,
Instructor in Law of Torts.

RESON S. JONES, LL. B.,
Instructor in Probate Law.

Committees.

ClassificationEvans, Dale, McHenry
CurriculumEvans, Van Vleck, Dudley

SPECIAL LECTURES.

Extraordinary Legal Remedies and Titles to Land from the Government
(alternating yearly). —Dean Evans.

United States Patents, Trade Marks, and Unfair Competition.
—W. R. Lane, of the Des Moines Bar.

Federal Procedure; The Civil Law of Rome (alternating yearly).
—Professor Van Vleck.

Contempt of Court; Disbarment of Attorneys.
—O. M. Brockett, of the Des Moines Bar.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

The Iowa College of Law was organized in 1875, and was for six years a department of Simpson College, at Indianola, Iowa. In 1881, at the time of the organization of Drake University, the Iowa College of Law ceased to be a department of Simpson College and affiliated with Drake University. The first Dean of the College of Law, as a department of Drake University, was George H. Lewis, who served from 1881 to 1883. His successors were A. H. McVey, who served from 1883 to 1888; Andrew J. Baker, from 1888 to 1890; Josiah Given, from 1890 to 1892; C. C. Cole, 1892 to 1907. In January, 1907, the present incumbent, Edward Baker Evans, became Dean of the school. Prior to being made Dean, Mr. Evans had occupied the position of Secretary and Professor for five years. The College of Law continued as an affiliated school until 1902, when it became one of the regular colleges. The growth of the Law School has been continuous. During the year 1906-1907, 116 students were enrolled. During the year 1907-1908, 138 students were enrolled. The school year of 1908-1909 shows a considerable increase over that of any preceding year.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.

The many advantages furnished by the city of Des Moines, as the seat of a law school, cannot be overestimated.

It is a steam and interurban railroad center, easily accessible from all parts of the state. It is a remarkably healthy city. It is the state capital of one of the leading commonwealths of the Union. It is the center of much of the best of the social, professional, political and business activity of the state.

The state legislature meets in this city in regular session every second year, and occasionally at other times in special session. Every student has the opportunity of observing in a practical way the method of making laws, in which work a large number of lawyers are always concerned, either as members of the legislature or in the preparation of bills, or in work before the legislative committees in support of or opposition to pending propositions for legislation.

The district court of Polk County is in session practically the entire Law School year. There are four district judges; two judges are in charge of law cases, tried mostly with the intervention of a jury. The third judge has charge of the equity docket. The fourth judge has charge of the criminal and probate dockets, the criminal work and a part of the probate work requiring the aid of a jury.

The federal circuit and district courts sit in this city for about two or three weeks each term, in May and November of each year, besides intervening sessions of these courts for the trial of cases duly assigned for that purpose by the federal judge. The referee in bankruptcy, having his office in this city, is almost daily in session with some kind of bankruptcy work or procedure.

The supreme court of Iowa is in continuous session during the school year.

These courts afford to the diligent student the fullest and best opportunities to observe and learn the law from the practical work of the courts and lawyers engaged in the actual trial of cases, in each branch or division of state and federal jurisprudence, with the practice pertaining to each.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The question of text-books to be used by the students in the study of the work outlined has been one of the perplexing questions of law schools. The books suitable for students' use are, in most subjects, abbreviated to such an extent, from the books giving a general treatise of the subjects, as to be of little value to the lawyer. The subjects of Damages, Equity, Corporations, Evidence, Insurance, and many others, require from three to ten volumes to give such information as the practicing lawyer needs in his office, while the time devoted to the subjects in the law school precludes the use of such exhaustive treatises, so that almost all of the subjects now being taught in law schools are taught from texts or cases. The yearly expense heretofore to each student, who was required to buy all of the books used during the year, has been from forty-five to sixty-five dollars. It has been and is a serious problem to reduce this extraordinary expense to the students.

The Drake University College of Law has solved the problem. There has been placed in the library a sufficient number of certain case and text books used in the school to supply all students. In this way every student is saved from ten to twenty dollars per year. Some other text-books used may be rented for the year; all other books may be purchased at wholesale price. In order to make this economy possible, a library fee of one dollar per quarter will be charged.

LAW LIBRARY.

The library is located in three well-lighted rooms on the second floor of the Law Building. It contains about three thousand volumes. Here may be found two full sets of the Iowa Reports; entire Reporter System, including the Northwestern, Northeastern, Atlantic, Southern, Pacific, Southeastern and Southwestern Reports, covering all the leading cases in the supreme courts of every state in the Union; the Federal Reporter and Digest; the United States Supreme Court Reports; the *Suprême Court Reporter*; the New York Supplement; the American Digest; the American and English Encyclopædia of Law, first and second editions; the Encyclopædia of Plead-

ing and Practice; Cyc.; Words and Phrases; Current Law; the Lawyers' Reports, Annotated; and a large number of text-books and works of reference, thus affording the student ample library facilities within the school.

At the state capitol is the splendid and well-known state law library, containing some thirty thousand volumes, and having but few equals in this country in the richness of its collection. The library is housed in a magnificently appointed chamber on the main floor of the capitol building, and, with its quiet alcoves and reading rooms, its thoughtful and courteous attendants, it is an ideal place for study. The library is open to the students without any charge, and every facility is afforded them to pursue their ordinary college work or engage in original and special investigation.

There are few cities in this country, certainly none in the West, supplied so richly with library facilities. Besides the law libraries mentioned, the Des Moines city library, of forty thousand volumes, which has recently been moved to its new quarters on the river front, is at the disposal of the students. The library is a general one, with splendid reading rooms, in which may be found all the American and English magazines and periodicals.

The general reference library of the University is available to the students of this college for any use they can make of it.

ENTERING THE UNIVERSITY.

Credentials.—A student expecting to enter the University should send, previous to his coming, if possible, all credits made in high schools and other colleges, to Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. He should also, if coming from another college, enclose a letter of honorable dismissal, together with a certified copy of any credits made in the institution. If the law student wishes a time credit for reading done in a law office, he should bring with him affidavits in the form given on another page, under the designation, "Form Approved by the Attorney-General, June 25, 1902." These blanks will be furnished by the University. If it is impossible to send these credentials before coming to the University at the opening of the term, the student should bring them with him and present them at the office of the Registrar of the University at the time of entering. A student expecting to take entrance examinations should be present on Friday and Saturday previous to the opening of the term.

The Procedure in Enrolling.—A student entering the University should first go to the Registrar's office, and credentials, including high school credits, recommendations and other papers (if not sent previously) should be filed with the Registrar. After these papers have been filed, and any other data required has been furnished, a *registration card*, entitling the bearer to entrance to the University, will be given him. In case the student does not have the necessary credentials at hand, he will be given a provisional enrollment for ten days. If, at the end of that time, he has not produced his credentials, the Dean will be notified that unless satisfactory reasons for the delay are given, the delinquent will be dropped. The Dean will then investi-

gate and report his findings to the Registrar. If the Dean so recommends, the Registrar may, if the student make formal application in writing, extend the provisional enrollment thirty days beyond the expiration of the first ten days.

Matriculation.—The student will *present the registration card* received from the Registrar to the Dean of the college which he wishes to enter, and *will prepare and have approved an enrollment card.*

Payment of Fees.—The *enrollment card* received from the Dean will be taken to the office of the Financial Secretary of the University, where payment of tuition and fees for the term may be made. The names of students will be sent to the instructors under whom they wish to take work only after all tuition and fees have been paid; hence, tuition and fees are payable strictly in advance.

Change in Registration.—After the student has matriculated, he may make changes only upon the consent of the Dean of his college, and the payment of twenty-five cents for each change made; provided, that no fee will be charged for dropping studies upon the advice of the Dean of his college.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LAW COLLEGE.

The applicant should be at least eighteen years of age.

The following rules have been adopted in accordance with the requirements of the National Association of American Law Schools:

The College of Law “shall require of all candidates for its degree at the time of their admission to the school the completion of a four-years’ high school course, or such a course of preparation as would be accepted for admission to the state university, or to the principal colleges and universities in the state where the law school is located.”

Accordingly, applicants for admission who are graduates or matriculants of reputable universities or colleges, or graduates of four-year courses of accredited high schools, will be admitted as above provided without examination.

Applicants presenting *certificates* for all or any portion of the preparatory work specified in the following list of subjects for *examination* will be required to pass entrance *examinations* in enough *other* preparatory subjects to meet the requirements of four years of high school credit.

All other applicants will be required to pass entrance examinations in the subjects named in the following list, except that for the subjects marked with an * other subjects which, in the judgment of the University Registrar, are real equivalents, may be substituted at the request of the applicant.

SUBJECTS FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR 1909-1910.

*Foreign Language	4	units
English and *Literature	4	units
Ancient History	1	unit
United States History	½	unit

Civil Government, including Government Land Surveys...	½ unit
Political Economy	½ unit
Physiography	½ unit
Arithmetic, taken in high school	½ unit
Algebra, through Quadratics	1½ units
*Plane Geometry	1 unit
*Physics	1 unit

Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Physiology, Drawing, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Shopwork (Woodwork, Forging and Machine work), and Music (Musical Appreciation, Harmony), are among the subjects that may be offered in lieu of those marked with an *.

A unit is the equivalent of one study reciting five times a week for one year of thirty-six weeks, each recitation being not less than forty-five minutes in length.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Time and Place.—Examinations for admission to the University will be held at the University on the Friday and Saturday preceding the opening of each term. Examinations given at other times must be by special permission of the examiner, and the payment of a special fee. Any desiring to take these examinations should give notice of their intentions previous to the day of examination.

Fees for Examination for Admission.—No fee for examinations for entrance, if they are taken on regular examination days, will be charged. For all admission examinations taken at other times, a fee of one dollar for each unit or fraction thereof will be charged.

CONDITIONAL ADMISSION.

To Regular Classification.—No student can be admitted to regular classification in the first or second year classes of the Law College with fewer than thirteen units of preparatory work to his credit, nor to the third-year class unless the full requirement of fifteen units has been completed. All conditions in preparatory work must be satisfied at least nine months before graduation.

Special Students.—A student at least twenty-one years of age may enter the Law College for special work upon satisfying the Dean and the various professors for whose work he registers that he possesses such an academic education as will enable him to make successful use of the opportunities thus afforded in the study of law. No special student will be accepted who presents fewer than ten year units of a high school course. Such student will be otherwise subject to the same rules as a regular student. No special student can become a candidate for a degree without first complying with the entrance requirements of the college at least one year prior to his graduation.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING FOR SECOND YEAR.

Applicants for admission to advanced standing in the second-year class must comply with all the requirements hereinbefore set forth for admission to the first-year, and, in addition thereto, must furnish a certificate from an accredited law school of work and grades completed in such law school, or the affidavit of some attorney in regular practice, stating that the applicant has pursued a course of study of law in his office for twelve months. If the course of study has been in the office of a lawyer,, the applicant must also successfully pass examinations in the subjects of the first year.

The form of affidavit of study in the law office which may be used is here inserted:

Form Approved by Attorney-General, June 25, 1902.

State of..... }
County, } ss.

....., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a member of the bar of the state of....., in regular practice, and has been such for more than.....years last past. That....., the applicant for admission to the bar, actually and in good faith pursued a regular course of the study of the law in the office of deponent for the period of....., beginning on the.....day of....., 190....

And deponent further says that the said.....studied the following subjects during said time

..... giving to each subject approximately the number of hours indicated; that he was diligent and attentive in the pursuit of his studies, and that he actually and in good faith devoted the entire time hereinbefore mentioned to the study of the law.

.....
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this.....day of
, 190....

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING FOR THIRD YEAR.

Applicants for admission to the third year's standing must comply with all the conditions hereinbefore set out for candidates for admission to the first-year class, and, in addition thereto, must furnish certificate from a reputable law school of work completed for the first and second years in said school, or a certificate showing two years' study of law in a reputable law school, or the affidavit of a member of the bar in regular practice, stating that the applicant has pursued a regular course of study of law in his office for twenty-four months, and pass the examinations required of students admitted to advanced standing of the second year, and, in addition thereto, pass examinations in the subjects of the second year, no credit being given for any subject studied in a law office except upon examination.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

Three years of study is required of all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He must, either before entering the College of Law, or in connection with his law course, have secured in college six credits in Public Speaking and nine credits in English. The candidate for this degree must complete the course, having at least one hundred eight term hours of law to his credit. The candidate for a degree must be of good moral character, must not be in debt to the University on account of his school expenses, must at some time have attended this Law College at least one year, and must be present to receive his diploma and degree on graduation day.

The degree of LL. B. is awarded and conferred with honors at the commencement of the University to those students who have maintained the high standard of "A" in all the required subjects outlined in the law curriculum, and who, in addition thereto, have obtained six or more special credits for work done on special thesis, in the Legal Advice Clubs, in the Model Senate, and in intercollegiate debate, or any of them—making a total of one hundred fourteen credits or term hours.

Definition.

A credit, or term hour, means one recitation or lecture per week for a period of twelve weeks. Lectures and recitations require one hour of time.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Year.

Subject.	Text.	Instructor.
Torts.....	<i>Cooley on Torts</i>	Brennan, 4 hours.
Contracts.....	<i>Anson on Contracts and Hufcitt's and Woodruff's Cases on Con- tracts</i>	Van Vleck, 6 hours.
Criminal Law.....	<i>Clark and Marshall on Law of Crimes</i>	McHenry, 3 hours.
Elementary Law....	<i>Fishback's Elementary Law</i>	Evans, 2 hours.
Sales.....	<i>Burdick on Sales</i>	Van Vleck, 2 hours.
Criminal Procedure...	<i>Clark's Criminal Procedure</i>	McHenry, 2 hours.
Bailments and Car- riers.....	<i>Hale on Bailments and Carriers</i>	Brennan, 2 hours.
Agency.....	<i>Mechem's Elements of Agency and Mechem's Cases on Agency</i> ..	Van Vleck, 2 hours.
Partnership.....	<i>Mechem on Partnership</i>	Evans, 2 hours.
Code Pleading I....	<i>Text to be selected</i>	Dale, 3 hours.
English III.....	<i>Text to be selected</i>	Smith, 9 hours.
Law of Persons.....	<i>Tiffany's Domestic Relations</i>	Van Vleck, 2 hours.
Evidence I.....	<i>Reynolds on Evidence</i>	Evans, 2 hours.
Real Property I.....	<i>Newell on Real Property</i>	Van Vleck, 2 hours.

Second Year.

Subject.	Text.	Instructor.
Damages and Negligence.....	<i>Text to be selected.....</i>	Evans, 3 hours.
Evidence II.....	<i>Wigmore's Cases on Evidence.....</i>	Van Vleck, 4 hours.
Real Property II.....	<i>Finche's Cases on Real Property..</i>	Van Vleck, 3 hours.
Private Corporations.....	<i>Elliott's Private Corporations....</i>	Dale, 4 hours.
Probate Law.....	<i>Holmes' Probate Law.....</i>	Jones, 2 hours.
Commercial Paper.....	<i>Huffcitt's Negotiable Instruments and Cases.....</i>	Van Vleck, 3 hours.
Equity Jurisprudence.....	<i>Pomroy's Equity Jurisprudence...</i>	Dudley, 6 hours.
Equity Procedure.....	<i>Shipman's Equity Procedure.....</i>	Dudley, 2 hours.
Wills.....	<i>Rood on Wills.....</i>	McHenry, 3 hours.
Public Speaking.....	<i>Text to be selected.....</i>	Brown, 2 hours.
Practice Court I.....	<i>Preparation of pleadings and trial of cases, the simpler forms of actions being selected for this course.....</i>	Evans, 6 hours.

Third Year.

Subject.	Text.	Instructor.
Insurance.....	<i>Text to be selected.....</i>	Evans, 3 hours.
Quasi Contracts.....	<i>Woodruff's Cases.....</i>	Van Vleck, 2 hours.
Trusts and Trustees.....	<i>Underhill on Trusts and Trustees..</i>	Dudley, 3 hours.
Constitutional Law...	<i>McClain's Cases.....</i>	Van Vleck, 4 hours.
Taxation.....	<i>Jaggard on Taxation.....</i>	Dale, 3 hours.
Suretyship.....	<i>Stearns' Cases.....</i>	Evans, 2 hours.
Railway Law.....	<i>Baldwin on Railway Law.....</i>	Dale, 2 hours.
Code Pleading II....	<i>Iowa Code, with Selected Cases...</i>	Evans, 4 hours.
Conflict of Laws.....	<i>Minor's Conflict of Laws.....</i>	Van Vleck, 2 hours.
Attachments.....	<i>Selected cases and lectures.....</i>	Dale, 1 hour.
Practice Court II.....	<i>Preparation of pleadings and trial of cases; cases involving the more difficult questions of pro- cedure.....</i>	Evans, 6 hours.
Brief Making.....	<i>Preparation of briefs and other pleadings in the supreme court..</i>	Dale, 1 hour.
Conveyancing.....	<i>Practical preparation of deeds, mortgages, etc.....</i>	Evans, 1 hour.
Construction and Interpretation of Statutes.....	<i>Lecture course with assigned cases..</i>	McHenry, 1 hour.
Public Corporations...	<i>Elliott's Public Corporations.....</i>	Van Vleck, 2 hours.
Review work in spring term		Faculty, 6 hours.

COMBINATION COURSES.

The Liberal Arts course is the basis of any combination effected.

All subjects offered in any college that are required in any course considered separately shall remain as required subjects in any combination effected. Likewise, all preliminary requirements for entrance to each college must be met.

The required Liberal Arts subjects in any combined course shall be completed before any of the subjects of the combining course may be taken. No credit on Liberal Arts courses will be given for subjects taken in the professional courses prior to completion, in the College of Liberal Arts, of the number of term hours specified in the following statements of conditions necessary to effect the combination of courses specified:

Combined Course—Liberal Arts and Law.

When one hundred forty-one term hours (including at least six hours in the department of Public Speaking) have been earned in the College of Liberal Arts, the student may enter the College of Law, and, upon the completion of the first year's work in Law (not fewer than thirty-nine term hours), receive the degree of A. B., Ph. B. or S. B.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

There are three great systems or methods of instruction of law which are, to a large extent, opposed to each other, and each of which has its enthusiastic supporters and adherents. These methods are, respectively, instruction by text-book, lectures, and cases. Each method is characterized by some peculiar weakness as well as by some especial merit. There are some studies which are best adapted to the lecture method, others to either the case or text-book system.

The method of instruction in the Law Department of Drake University is a careful combination of all three of the above named systems. The experience of the faculty of this institution has shown that the best features of all these systems can be combined to make a method which is pre-eminently successful and efficient.

In all the elementary subjects, the basis of the work is invariably carefully selected text-books. The "lecture system" here is wholly inadequate, for it requires but little co-operation on the part of the student, while the "case system" tends to deprive the student wholly of the constant supervision and guidance of his teacher and weakens his grasp on the philosophy and basic principles of the law.

In the junior year a combination text and case book system is used. In the first year the student has studied from the text, in a preliminary course, Evidence, Real Property, Contracts, Torts, and other important branches of substantive law. In his junior year he continues some of these subjects under the case book system. In the senior, the case book system predomi-

nates, with lecture courses in such subjects as Legal Ethics, Federal Procedure, Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Interpretation of Statutes, Patent Laws, etc.

DAILY EXAMINATIONS.

Daily oral examinations are held by each instructor in the prescribed lessons of the course. A careful record is kept of the daily work. Absences from recitations count as failures. Written examinations are held at the conclusion of each text-book or course of study. These examinations are made very searching and extensive, and are, in a large measure, a test of the student's ability to apply the knowledge which he has gained. The results of such written examinations are carefully averaged with the mark obtained in the daily recitations, the result being the student's grade in the specific subject.

MASTER OF LAWS.

A post-graduate course has been established, leading to the degree of Master of Laws. The course is designed to cover one full year, and is governed by the following rules:

1. Any Bachelor of Laws of a high grade school may enroll as a candidate for the degree.

2. Courses covering at least ten hours a week will be required of all candidates for the degree. Subject to the approval of the faculty, any course not before taken during the student's undergraduate study may be included in the post-graduate course for the degree of LL. M.

The courses offered by the faculty will be announced from year to year in the annual catalogue.

3. Each candidate for the degree of LL. M. shall elect one major and two minor subjects from the courses offered. The major subject shall be the basis of his thesis.

4. Each candidate, having fulfilled the above requirements, shall present to the Dean a thesis upon his major subject. This thesis must conform to the rules elsewhere laid down respecting the baccalaureate thesis, shall not exceed ten thousand words or contain less than six thousand. The thesis shall be substantially bound for preservation in the library of the college.

Theses for the Master's degree must be filed with the Dean not later than April 15th of the year in which the degree is applied for. The faculty reserves the right to publish such theses should they desire.

The student may select as his major any of the following:

Public International Law (advanced course).—A careful and critical analysis of Snow's Cases, including investigation in the history of the science, and careful study of Taylor's International Law. Four hours. Professor Van Vleck.

Insurance (advanced course).—Woodruff's Cases. Four hours. Dean Evans.

Corporations (advanced course).—Special historical investigation of the subject, Cook on Corporations. Four hours. Professor Dale.

Trusts and Trustees (advanced course).—Critical and historical study of the subject. Four hours. Professor Dudley.

Code Pleading (advanced course).—Critical analysis of the philosophy of Code Pleading, practice in drawing pleadings under the code. Five hours. Dean Evans.

Real Property (advanced course).—Investigation of the origin and development of the title to real property. Four hours. Professor Van Vleck.

Equity Jurisprudence.—Critical investigation of the origin and development of equity, special attention being given to extraordinary equitable remedies and their modern application. Four hours. Professor Dudley.

Criminal Law.—A critical investigation of the history and development of criminal law; Bishop's Criminal Law. Three hours. Professor McHenry.

Contracts (advanced course).—Langdell's Cases on Contracts. Five hours. Professor Van Vleck.

Minor Subjects.

Students may select any one of the foregoing as their major subject and others as their minor subjects. The following are suggested as minor subjects: Roman Law, Constitutional Law, Mortgages, Statutes of Frauds, Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Bankruptcy, and Perpetuities.

THE PRACTICE COURT.

After the students have become sufficiently advanced, work in the Practice Court is regularly assigned them. The course is organized into three divisions—first, the district court, for all members of the junior and senior classes. This court is presided over by the Dean of the faculty, having this work exclusively in charge. The work consists of the actual trial of causes, from the commencement of the cause to the final trial, including the preparation and serving of notices, the drafting of pleadings, the production of testimony, oral argument to the court or to the jury, and written briefs filed in the cause; in short, the work is practically the same as that of the district courts of the state of Iowa. Causes are assigned in law, equity and criminal branches, trials with and without a jury.

The second branch consists of a special course in justice practice, which comes during the last term of the junior year.

The third division is that of the supreme court, composed of the entire faculty, and presided over by the Dean. This court sits on stated occasions to hear and determine appeals, the appeals being regularly taken from the decisions of the trial court. Any student aggrieved at the decision rendered in his case in the trial court has the right to appeal to the supreme court. Each senior student is required to appeal at least one case, and take every step incident thereto, including the preparation and serving of a notice of

appeal; the preparing, serving and filing of the abstract; the making of typewritten arguments and briefs, with citation of authorities and oral argument thereon. While the proceedings are conducted at the hearings by the respective attorneys, all other members of the class are required to attend and make notes and report of the work being done, so that each one obtains some benefit also from what is done in his presence by others.

LEGAL ADVICE CLUBS.

The faculty encourages all senior students to form Legal Advice Clubs, of four members each. Difficult questions will be submitted from time to time by members of the faculty, or may be sent in by members of the bar, and referred to these clubs. The clubs will be divided, the authorities examined, and written briefs prepared on the legal questions involved.

The work here contemplated is of great benefit to the young practitioner who feels the need of assistance in preparing, as well as to the busy lawyer. Attorneys desiring to take advantage of the work of the Legal Advice Clubs should furnish to the Dean a statement of the facts and the legal questions involved. This work offers excellent opportunity to the student for practical research and examination of authorities. For meritorious work done, the faculty will give a credit of one term hour for each brief prepared.

THESES.

Each candidate for the degree, Bachelor of Laws, must, in his senior year, prepare either a prize thesis or a baccalaureate thesis, in accordance with the rules and requirements of the faculty. All theses become the property of the University, and will be kept on file in the college. Each student presenting either a prize or baccalaureate thesis satisfactory to the faculty may be given a special credit not exceeding two term hours. No credit will be given unless all rules have been complied with.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

This very important branch of modern education is receiving more and more attention every year. Its importance cannot be overestimated. The young man or young woman who is able to speak in public with precision, clearness and continuity has a great advantage over those who are untrained in the art of public expression. The old phrase, "I know, but I cannot express," clearly shows the difficulty under which many persons labor who have not been fortunate enough to have the power of expression properly cultivated. It is the aim of this department to develop in the students in our institution the power clearly and forcibly to express the things they have learned, in order that they may be the better fitted to pursue the useful vocation of the law. To this end, at least one year's work in Public Speaking is required of each candidate for degree. The schedule for the first year is so arranged that the course in Public Speaking will not interfere with the regular law course.

COURSE IN ENGLISH.

Beginning with the year 1909-1910, one year's English in addition to that offered in the high school will be required of all candidates for a degree. If a student has not had this work before entering the school, opportunity will be given, without additional expense, to carry the work while taking the Law course. The increasing standard required of lawyers in pleading calls for a better knowledge and more skillful use of English than ever before.

CONVEYANCING.

One of the most important branches of the work of the practicing lawyer consists of the drafting of conveyances of real and transfer of personal property, wills, articles of incorporation, and co-partnership.

The course in Conveyancing consists of actual practice in drafting instruments pertaining to the transfer of title to real and personal property, the preparation of wills and other contracts. Particular attention is given to the technical terms employed, their significance and meaning. The lectures on the several instruments and the criticisms of papers prepared under the direction of the lecturer is of great benefit to the student.

THE MODEL SENATE.

A student of the law should receive an education in the expression of thought co-extensive with the acquired art of logical thinking. The high reaches of success to which a lawyer will attain depends largely upon his ability to express his thought accurately, plead his cases persuasively, and to understand thoroughly the people with whom he comes in personal contact. The faculty of the Drake University College of Law exercises every effort in order that these results may be obtained. In connection with the regular course offered in Drake University, the students of the law have organized for their own self-betterment, a permanent organization which, on account of its nature, they have named the Model Senate. The Model Senate meets regularly upon each Friday evening during the school year, and is conducted according to its constitution and by-laws. It is a deliberative body, following as closely as possible rules laid down by the parliament of England and the senate of the United States. Special attention is paid to debate, argumentation, and parliamentary law. Criticisms are offered in regard to each program by the critic who is appointed for this special purpose. General criticisms are also in order at each regular meeting. The management of the Senate is placed in the hands of officers elected for that purpose, and committees are regularly appointed to review the many bills before they are presented to the large assembly for discussion and final determination. Each senator represents a state of the Union, and is entitled to a vote upon any bill, the passage of which is before the senate for its final consideration. The work of this assembly is a potent factor in the University. The Model Senate has received the approval of both faculty and students, and is recognized everywhere as an ideal organization for practical experience.

THE LAW AS A MEANS OF CULTURE.

It has been truly said that the science of law is based upon reason and its study is an unexcelled mental discipline, and it may be as truly said that for the mere purpose of culture the study of the law is unexcelled. Its study develops a knowledge of philology to a very high degree, since the requirements of the profession can only be met by the highest precisiveness of expression. A knowledge of language qualifying for this precisiveness is aided all along the lines of its study. Further than this, there is no study or science, not even a work on logic itself, singly, that affords better training or leads to higher attainments in accurate and logical thinking and writing than does the law.

The investigation of the underlying principles in our system of jurisprudence cultivates the power of thinking logically, and is not only valuable as a training for a professional career, but also as a foundation for the easier comprehension and greater enjoyment of literature, art and science.

THE STUDY OF LAW.

There was a time when the idea was prevalent that the best preparation for the profession of law was in "reading law" in the office of some lawyer, the more distinguished the better; and in many localities this impression still prevails. How erroneous this idea is ought to be clear at a glance. No lawyer in full practice can afford to spend his valuable time with the office student—and make of his office a recitation room. And even were he so inclined, it is by no means certain that he would benefit the student, for a knowledge of the law, a mere acquaintance with the subject-matter, does not import an ability to impart the same to the student.

But there are instances when the student is compelled to spend some time of his necessary three years' course in an office. When possible, the office work should follow the work in the law school. But where this is impossible, the student should always manage to spend at least two full years in a reputable school, thereby gaining the opportunity of systematizing his work, for it is only by systematic work that any degree of success may be attained.

GENERAL PRIZES AWARDED DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR 1908-1909.

Note.—Competition for the senior class general prizes is open to all members of the senior class who are candidates for the degree of LL. B., and who have been regular classified students in this department for at least two years. Students winning the general prizes will not be awarded class prizes.

Senior Class General Prizes.

To be awarded on the best prize thesis and best average grade in the senior year studies—fifty per cent on thesis and fifty per cent on average grade.

First Prize.—Second edition of the American and English Encyclopædia of Law, by the Edward Thompson Company, Northport, Long Island, New York.

Second Prize.—The first thirteen volumes of Cyc., by the American Law Book Company, of New York.

Third Prize.—One set Digests to Supreme Court Reports, six volumes, by Charles Reed, of the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Senior Class Prizes in Special Subjects.

One set Digests to first series Lawyers' Reports Annotated; best class record and examination in Brief Making; by Charles Reed, of the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Taylor on Corporations; best class record and examination in Public Corporations; presented by the Banks Law Publishing Company, New York.

Kinhead's Jurisprudence of Law and Ethics; to be awarded for best class record and examination in Constitutional Law; Banks Law Publishing Company, New York.

One set Digests to first series Lawyer's Reports Annotated, three volumes; best class record and examination in Code Pleading II; by Charles Reed, of the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Junior Class Prizes.

Beach on Equity Jurisprudence; best class record and examination in Equity Procedure and Equity Jurisprudence; Baker, Voorhis & Company, New York.

Jaggard on Taxation; best class record and examination in Evidence II; Keefe-Davidson Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Page on Wills; best class record and examination in Wills; W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Twelve dollars' worth of law books; best class record and examination in Probate Law; to be selected from the publications of T. H. Flood & Company, of Chicago, Illinois.

Andrew's American Law, in two volumes; best class record and examination in Private Corporations; to be awarded by Callaghan & Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Elliott's General Practice; best class record and examination in Law of Negligence; by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Freshman Class Prizes.

Thirty-eight dollars' worth of law books; to be awarded for excellency in debate; by T. H. Flood & Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, two volumes; best class record and examination in the Law of Torts; by the Baker-Voorhis Company, New York.

Hawley & McGregor's Real Property; best class record and examination in Real Property; Sprague Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Bispham's Principles of Equity; best class record and examination in Code Pleading I; Banks Law Publishing Company, New York.

Hammon's Chattel Mortgages; best class record and examination in Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure; Keefe-Davidson Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

EXPENSES IN COLLEGE OF LAW.

Tuition and Fees.

Tuition.—Fall quarter, \$31; winter quarter, \$26; spring quarter, \$21.

For each additional hour in excess of fifteen, \$1.

The tuition for graduate students is the same as that for undergraduates.

A reduction of one dollar is made in the tuition charge for each quarter if the student completes his matriculation and pays his tuition *before the close of the second day of enrollment*. If the student is in attendance and does not enroll the first week, he will be required to pay one dollar additional for each week or fraction thereof that he delays his enrollment.

Students in the College of Liberal Arts taking the combined course in the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Law will pay the Law tuition during the last three years of the combined course.

Registration fee, payable once each year, \$1.

Contingent fee, per quarter, \$2.

Gymnasium and Medical fee, per quarter, \$1.

The Gymnasium and Medical fee entitles each student to bath and locker privileges in the gymnasium, instruction in Physical Culture and Gymnastics, free medical examinations for entrance to any of the physical training work, also free diagnosis and advice by the University Physician. One year's experience demonstrates that this fee results in an appreciable reduction of the student's expenses. No part of this fee goes to the support of athletics, but all students enrolled in the University are given free tickets to the Alumni-'Varsity football game in the fall and to the Home track meet in the spring.

Library fee, per quarter, \$1.

The income from the Library fee enables the instructors to place in the library a large number of books for the use of students, and thus *save to each one much more than the amount of the fee*, which he would otherwise need to pay for text-books. It is not possible to do away with text-books, but by this plan the expense on that account is greatly reduced.

The first year of trial shows that students actually save in expense from \$5 to \$30 per year in excess of the small Library fee charged.

Graduation fee, \$10.

Tuition and fees are not returned and are not transferable.

Board and Room.

The expense of board and room and sundries at Drake University varies in accordance with the habits and tastes of the student. Good rooms may be had at from \$5 to \$10 per month. These rooms are furnished, heated, lighted, and taken care of, so that there is no additional expense for laundry or furnishing of the rooms. Where two students use one room, the expense to each runs from about 65 cents to \$1.25 per week. It should be understood that more expensive rooms can be had by those desiring them, but the rooms described are very satisfactory. Board can be had usually at from \$2.50 to \$4 per week.

Summary of Expenses.

A tabulated estimate of the necessary expense of the student is appended:

Items of Expense—	Average.	Liberal.
Tuition	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
Contingent and other fees	20.00	30.00
Board	110.00	150.00
Laundry	20.00	30.00
Text-books and stationery	15.00	25.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$240.00	\$310.00

Many of the students of the University find it possible to make a portion, and in some cases all of their expenses, by engaging in some sort of work while attending the University. Every assistance possible is given to those desiring to work.

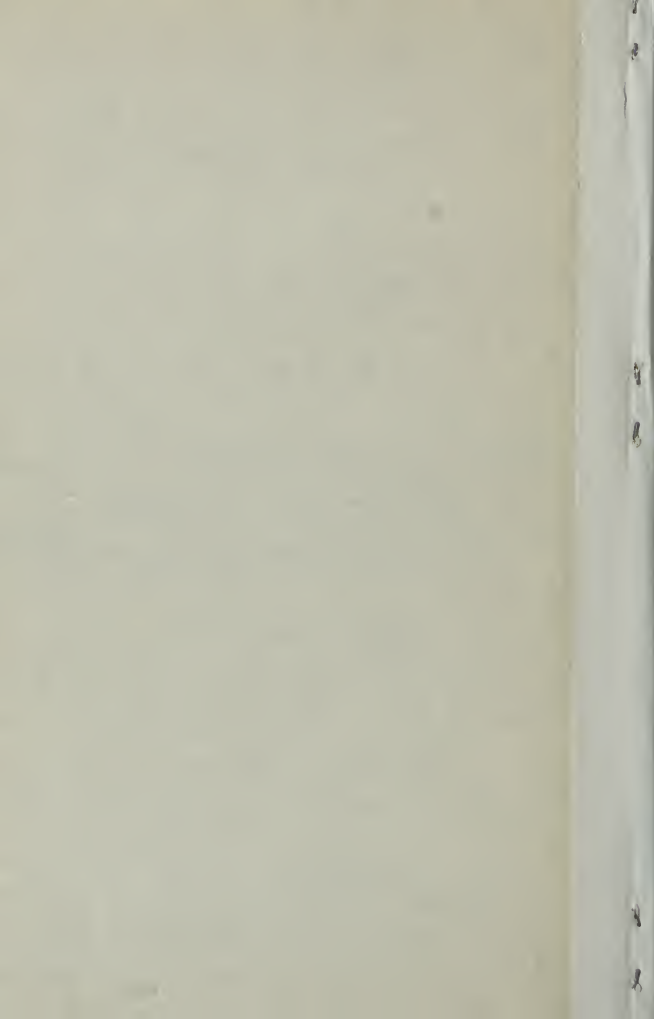
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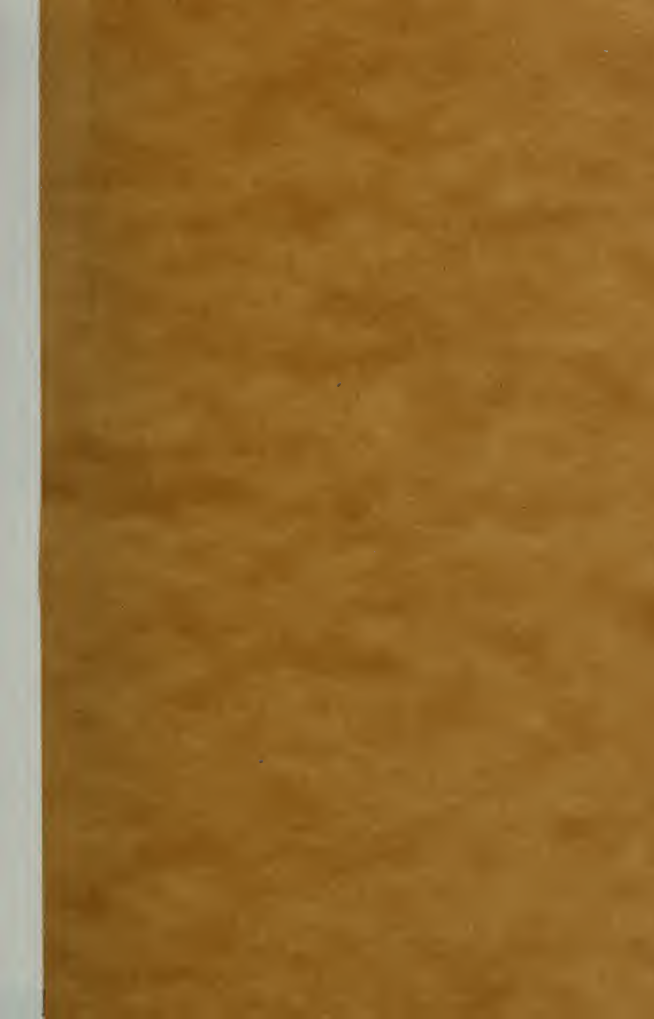
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